

ÉDITION DE LUXE

No. 1,022



JUNE 29, 1889

THE GRAPHIC.

AN

ILLUSTRATED

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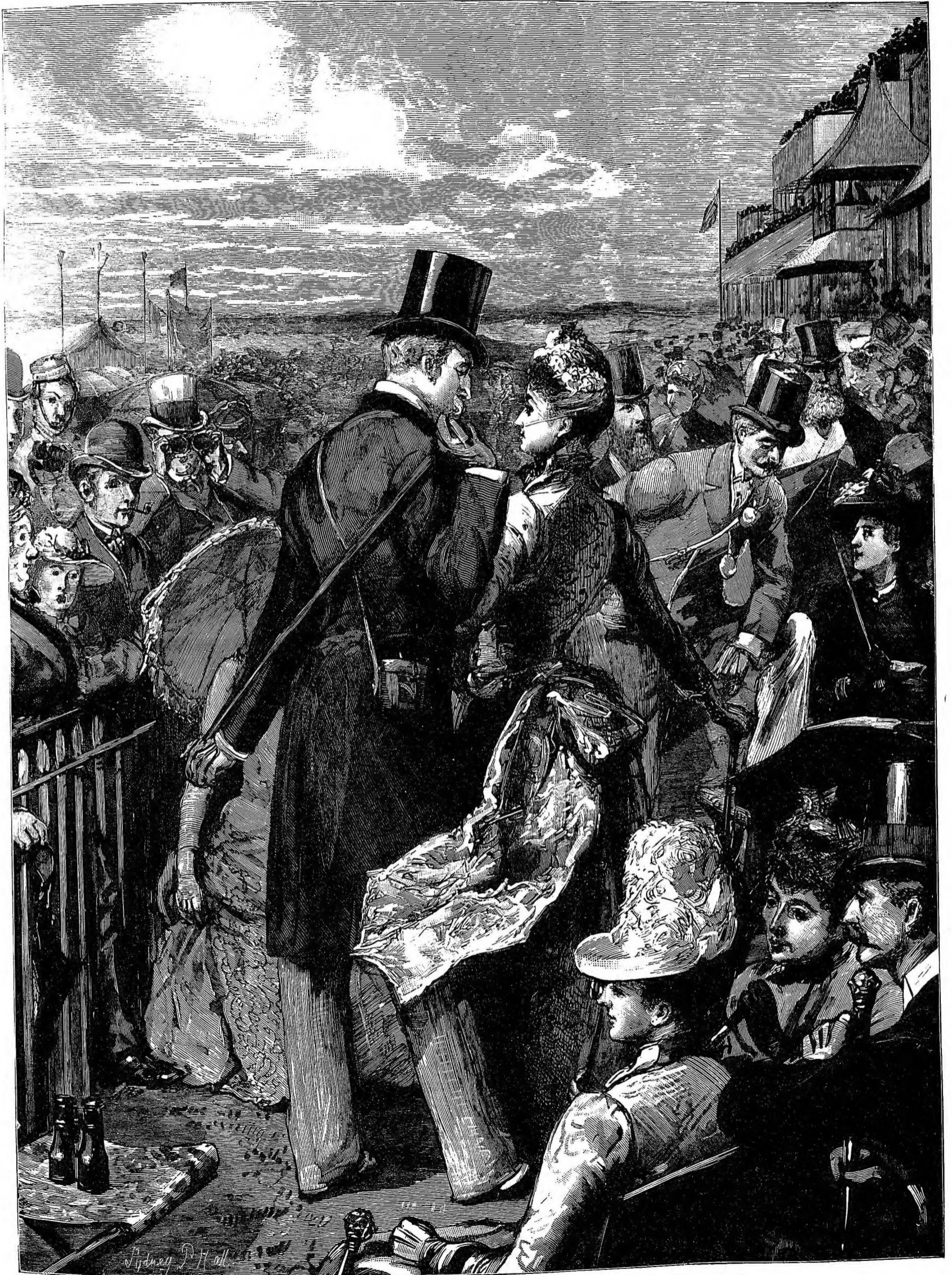
AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

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DE LUXE

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1889

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CUP DAY AT ASCOT—THE MASSES AND THE CLASSES

Topics of the Week

MR. BALFOUR'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY.—With the exception of Mr. Biggar and Mr. Molloy, the Irish Nationalists had nothing to say against the Bann Drainage Bill; and it seems probable that they will abstain from opposing the other measures which Mr. Balfour has devised for the development of Ireland's material resources. It would be impossible to conceive a more striking proof of the fact that these Bills are popular in Ireland, and that they will do much to promote Irish industry and trade. It is greatly to be regretted that Mr. Balfour did not long ago give prominence to the industrial policy which he is now beginning to put in force. No one supposes that Bills for the draining of rivers and for kindred objects will bring the movement for Home Rule to an end; but it is certain that poverty is the deepest root of Irish discontent, and that anything which tends to make the people better off will also tend to make them more reasonable in their purely political demands. We are, therefore, justified in anticipating that a good industrial policy, combined with the Land Bill which the present Ministry are pledged to introduce, will help to prepare the way for some compromise with regard to the larger issues relating to Home Rule. It is true enough, as some English Radicals have urged, that local needs should, if possible, be met by local expenditure. But it is manifest that, if the objects which Mr. Balfour's Bills are designed to secure are not attained by means of Imperial intervention, they cannot be attained at all. They would be beyond the reach even of County Councils, if such Councils were in full working order in Ireland. This is a perfectly sufficient justification of Mr. Balfour's policy, and by continuing to show that he is anxious to help Irishmen in matters in which they cannot help themselves, he will probably do much more good than by putting down their meetings and thrusting their representatives into prison.

CRETE.—Once more, troubles are beginning to thicken round the Grand Turk. There are stirrings in Armenia and throbblings in Crete; no doubt, Cyprus would also be heaving were it not under British administration. So far as there is any evidence to go upon, Turkish rule does not appear to be much to blame for the volcanic condition of Crete. The island has the misfortune, as Lord Salisbury points out, to be inhabited by antagonistic races, who are only kept from cutting one another's throats by the *force majeure* of the Government. Whenever, therefore, it seems to be supine or weak-handed, the spirit of faction breaks loose, and Europe is reminded of the existence of a Cretan question. A very thorny question it is, too, bringing into issue the future ownership of the island. Who is to have it when the Turk gives up possession of what has long been much more of an encumbrance than a source of strength to his loosely-knit Empire? The Prime Minister is in a position to contradict the rumours crediting this or that Power with annexationist proclivities. No doubt, he is well informed; the pear will not be ripe for some time yet. But Greece has long cast a hungry eye on Crete, and were any Great Power interested in securing her help in the Balkan Peninsula, a promise of the island might have some effect at Athens. As regards England, it is a different matter altogether. She has no desire to add Crete to her Empire; Cyprus runs away with quite enough money without that. But, at the same time, she could not allow any maritime Great Power to reign in the Turk's stead, nor even a small State under the control of such a Power. It is, therefore, to her interest to keep things as they are so long as possible. Afterwards—but sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof; when the break-up of the Ottoman Empire takes place, England may have to pick up Crete in the general scramble.

THE EGYPTIAN CONVERSION SCHEME.—Why, oh, why, did we not take Egypt, stock, lock, and barrel, at the time of the Berlin Conference? And why, again, after Tel-el-Kebir, when we were masters of the country in fact, did we not make ourselves masters of it in name as well? Both parties have been to blame in this respect; Lord Beaconsfield for letting "I dare not wait upon I would" in 1878, and Mr. Gladstone for much the same reason in 1882. We have never ceased to feel the consequences of either blunder. France has been enabled by means of the shadowy remnants of the "Dual Control" to make herself unpleasant in various ways, and the consequence is that all our efforts to improve the condition of the country are frustrated or hampered. The latest instance of this has just occurred in the refusal of the French Government to agree to the conversion of the Egyptian Preference Debt. It is true that their refusal is only conditional; but then the condition is nothing more nor less than the provision of guarantees for the evacuation of the country by the British troops. That condition England cannot and will not accept. Morally, if not nominally, this country has made itself responsible for the welfare of Egypt, and to abandon the country now would be equivalent to handing over Ireland to the National League. But the behaviour of the French Government in the matter is really most unreasonable, and only to be explained by their jealousy of General Boulanger. The Preference Debt is held for the

most part in England, and its Conversion therefore, while lifting a load of taxation from Egyptian shoulders, would practically not injure the French bondholder at all, but, on the contrary, would benefit him by increasing the general prosperity of the country. But because General Boulanger has darkly hinted that if he comes into power he will twist the British lion's tail, and particularly that portion of it which lies in Egypt, therefore M. Tirard and his colleagues have felt bound to show that they too can worry the noble animal in their own little way. An arrangement which had approved itself to all the other Great Powers has therefore fallen through merely because France is not possessed of a Government which can govern.

AUSTRIA AND THE BALKAN STATES.—English admirers of the Russian Government are never tired of proclaiming that the policy of Austria is the source of all difficulty and trouble in the Balkan Peninsula. A more perverse political judgment it would hardly be possible to express. The supreme object of Austria is to secure that the Balkan States shall be independent. To try to extend her Empire in that direction would simply be to add indefinitely to her perplexities, of which she already has an ample supply. It is her interest to encourage the Balkan nationalities to manage their own affairs, and to rely for the increase of their prosperity wholly upon the development of their own resources; and this is the central aim towards which, for a long time, she has been steadily working. On the other hand, it does not suit Russia to allow these small States to become really independent, and it is because the Russian Government continually intrigue to bring them, either directly or indirectly, under the sway of the Czar, that Austria is compelled, in self-defence, to watch closely and jealously every new phase of the many-sided Eastern Question. Russia has lately had considerable success in the development of her plans. Bulgaria, indeed, still declines to do her bidding, but the ruling classes of Serbia have been acting as if their wish were to make their country a Russian province. In his speech on Sunday, the Austrian Emperor indicated pretty plainly that there are limits beyond which Russia and Serbia will not be allowed to go, and his firm tone has already produced an excellent impression. Russia is by no means prepared for a war in which she would be met, not only by Austria, but by Germany, and, probably, by Italy; and the Servian Radicals are likely to get some good advice from St. Petersburg as to the inexpediency of exciting alarm at Vienna. If Serbia takes an enlightened view of her own interests, she will study carefully the Austrian Emperor's warning. She has nothing to gain, and a great deal to lose, by forfeiting his confidence and goodwill.

DR. CRONIN'S MURDER.—In a sense, our kinsmen beyond the Atlantic are beginning to see themselves as others see them. *Nous autres* have long suffered, not without keen resentment, from the toleration of murder societies by Brother Jonathan. But remonstrances were in vain; it was none of his business to suppress organisations which, however objectionable to England, never did him any harm. The murder of Dr. Cronin has changed all this in a moment. From Press, platform, and pulpit arises a chorus of denunciation, so loud as to drown the voices of the spread-eagle tribe. Matters must have become warm indeed when the Clan-na-Gael managers talk about reorganising it on "constitutional" lines, so as to bring it into harmony with the Parnell plan of operations. True, it is only talk as yet, but even that counts for something, as a slight token of concession to human prejudices against assassination. That Dr. Cronin was murdered by members of the Clan-na-Gael is scarcely denied any longer. But the pretence is raised, in the hope of importing political feeling into the matter, that he was a spy in English pay, like Le Caron. The balance of evidence, however, tends to show that his real offence was his determination to drag into light certain swindling transactions which the Clan-na-Gael chiefs desired to keep secret. It is of little importance whether he was done to death for the one reason or the other. The startling fact with which the American people have to deal is, that they have allowed associations based on murder to grow up in their midst. Not only that, either, but there is suspicion, and strong suspicion, too, that these hateful organisations have acquired, in some places, no small amount of control over the magistracy and the police. No civilised people could tolerate a conspiracy of that sort, when once its true character was revealed; and there is hope, consequently, that the outside world will not be much longer scandalised by the existence of avowed assassination associations under the star-spangled banner.

THE REGISTRATION OF LAND.—Once again the advantage to the country of having a Conservative Government in office has been illustrated by the fate of the Land Transfer Bill in the House of Lords. It is hardly doubtful that if such a measure had been brought in by a Radical Ministry it would never have been passed by the Peers without a very much greater struggle than has now been the case. Even as it is, all the personal influence of Lord Salisbury was required to get the measure through the Upper House by the narrow majority of nine. It is not difficult to understand the resistance which the Bill has encountered. In the

first place it is to some extent an interference with the existing order of things, and, as such, was sure to be opposed by those who object to any such interference. In the second place, it will, in the future if not at once, cheapen the process of land-transfer, and, accordingly, is strenuously resisted by a large number of solicitors. It is questionable, however, whether in the end even solicitors will not have occasion to bless the Bill. The easier it is to sell land the more numerous will be the sales, and the more numerous, therefore, if somewhat smaller in amount, will be the solicitors' fees. And for the present, moreover, their fees will actually be increased by the compulsory registration upon which the measure in a limited degree insists. That to many will seem the best part of the Bill. The absurdity of a man having to have his title-deeds examined for centuries every time he wants to dispose of a bit of land has long been patent. But in the future our descendants will be able to buy or sell their three acres almost as easily as they can now buy or sell the cow which is associated with them. The process of registration will no doubt entail a certain amount of trouble and expense upon existing land-holders, but it will save posterity an infinity of both worries. Happily there is no danger of the Bill being shipwrecked in the Lower House. The majority of the Commons are already pledged to the principle of the measure. Its ordeal was in the Lords, and it may now be considered safe.

THE THOMPSON CASE.—Whatever erroneous statements the militiaman, Thompson, may have made while undergoing imprisonment, it is beyond question that a grievous injury was done him by the State. For three months a perfectly innocent man suffered the punishment of a proved deserter, and even afterwards his life was made miserable by a variety of petty persecutions. Indeed, the whole case has such an unpleasant appearance that the official mind must be singularly obtuse not to perceive the expediency of compensating the victim, and so ending the unfortunate business. But Lord George Hamilton seems unable to bring himself to that act of bare justice. Thompson has committed a sin far more unpardonable than the offence for which he was wrongfully tried and condemned. Has he not given a lot of trouble to an Admiral, caused a gallant captain to be heavily fined and sharply censured by the Bench, and brought into question the legal acumen of the learned gentlemen who advise the Admiralty on matters of law? It is easy to understand how intensely repugnant to the official mind is the idea of paying compensation to such a shocking offender. Yet would it be wise to do so; there are cases, and this is one, where leek-eating has its advantages. The First Lord may depend upon it that the matter will not be dropped; it is precisely of the sort loved by members who find pleasure in putting embarrassing questions to Ministers. We confidently anticipate the reappearance of militiaman Thompson in all manner of unexpected shapes; perhaps he may even be started to run against a Ministerial candidate at some popular constituency. And he would be very likely to secure a thumping majority. True to their old manly instinct, the English people still back the weak against the strong, and all their sympathies are enlisted for the poor lad who has arrayed against him such fearful odds.

THE ZULU COMMITTEE.—We are glad to see that an influential Committee has been formed for the purpose of securing that there shall be an appeal against the sentences lately passed at Etchowe on Dinizulu and other Zulu chiefs. All political parties are represented on the Committee, and it may be hoped that the members will have no great difficulty in raising the sum necessary to enable them to bring the legal issues before a competent judicial tribunal. The terms of imprisonment to which Dinizulu and his leading adherents have been condemned vary from five to fifteen years. Even if the unfortunate chiefs realised what they were doing when they resisted the forces of the Crown, their punishment would be far too severe. But it is extremely doubtful whether Dinizulu fully understood the position of Zululand with regard to the Imperial Government. He believed that he had been injured by a hostile tribe, and it was not unnatural in the circumstances—feeling, as he must have done, that it was very doubtful whether justice was to be obtained from England—that he should trust to his own efforts for the defence of his rights. We have not much chance of gaining the goodwill of the Zulus by dealing harshly with their chiefs. England is much more likely to impress them favourably by showing that she is anxious to consider their grievances in an impartial spirit, and to make allowances for misunderstandings, for which her own mistakes are to a large extent responsible. A case for inquiry has certainly been made out, and it will be anything but creditable if the Defence Fund be not readily and quickly provided.

THE UNIVERSITY MATCH.—As of late years has been usually the case, neither of the University Elevens came down with much of a reputation. Though both had more than the ordinary number of "Old Blues" available—Cambridge could, it is said, have played a team all of whose members had appeared at Lord's before—both had done very poorly in most of their trial matches. Oxford's disasters culminated in the match with Surrey on Monday when, for

the second year in succession, the County made over 600 in its only innings against the weak University bowling. Cam-bridge did a big batting performance in making 430 against Sussex, and performed creditably enough against M.C.C., but Mr. Ford is steady, but not very dangerous; Mr. De Little is dangerous, but not very steady; and, unhappily, Mr. Woods, who is certainly the best bowler on the side, is temporarily *hors de combat*, owing to an injured finger, though he may have recovered by Monday. Oxford have even less to boast of in the matter of the attack. None of their bowlers can be called, even in the language of flattery, first-class—hardly one is really second-class. They are fairly strong in defence, however. Mr. Rashleigh is a sound batsman, who has scored his "century" at Lord's, where prestige is always valuable; Mr. Gresson, Mr. Watson, and Mr. Thesiger have all per-formed creditably in the trial-matches; and last, not least, there is Lord George Scott, who has hitherto proved himself the terror of Cambridge bowlers. But the Light Blues have plenty of good batting also. Their captain, Mr. Ford, has been in great hitting form this season, and Mr. Mordaunt, Mr. Foley, and Mr. Freeman Thomas have all played long innings. The wicket-keepers, as last year, are Mr. McGregor and Mr. Philipson, and the fielding, moderately good on both sides, is perhaps slightly superior in the case of Oxford. But the absence of a really good bowler is likely to tell severely against the Dark Blues; and, given ordinary luck and a good wicket, we cannot help thinking that the Cam-bridge team will gain this year the victory of which the weather robbed them last July.

HARRIET SHELLEY'S LETTERS.—Notwithstanding all that has been written about "the Harriet problem," Harriet Shelley has hitherto been a very shadowy figure in the record of Shelley's life. Much light has been thrown upon her character by a series of letters which have just been published by the New York *Nation*. These letters were addressed by Harriet Shelley to her friend Catherine Nugent, in Dublin; and they show that, whatever may have been her faults, she was not unworthy of her position as the wife of an ardent young poet. The letters written during the happy period of her life are full of brightness and animation, and give expression to an eager and thoroughly intelligent sympathy with her husband's dominant ideas. The later letters will be read with a pang by all who have felt the power and charm of Shelley's poetry. The unfortunate girl was utterly crushed by his separation from her. "Oh! if you knew what I have suffered," she wrote, "your heart would drop blood for my miseries." When their son was born, Shelley went to see her, and it is hardly possible to doubt that the feeling excited by the treatment she had received distorted her recollection of what he said to her on this occasion. "He said he was glad it was a boy, because he would make money cheaper." "Money now," she adds, "and not philo-sophy, is the grand spring of his actions"—a strange judg-ment, which can be explained only by the bitterness of her resentment. In the last letter of the series she cries out against the fate which has caused her life "to be so cruelly blighted." "Oh! Catherine, you do not know what it is to be left as I am, a prey to anguish, corroding sorrow, with a mind too sensitive to others' pain. But I will think no more. There is madness in thought." And she goes on to ask whether her friend thinks it wrong "to put an end to one's sorrows." The tale is as tragic as any in the history of our literature, but it would be unjust to assume that there is no more to be said about the matter from Shelley's point of view. His achievements as a poet would have been impos-sible if his complicated character had not included elements very different from the qualities presented in these sad letters.

YOUNG ACROBATS.—The miserable tragedy at the Canterbury Hall and the pitiable circumstances which led up to it will not be without profit, if they ameliorate the condi-tion of young acrobats. Beatrice Curragh appears to have suffered very little, if any, rough treatment, as it is understood in the "profession." In her case, the cruelty consisted in eging her on to continue her performances when she was physically unfit. There is no question that, had her father taken a capable medical man to see her after she begun to suffer from fatigue, she would not have been allowed to remain with the *troupe* for another hour. And as in this unfortunate girl's case, so in numberless others; either the victims dare not complain of ill-health, or their murmurings are brushed aside as fanciful. Nor can it ever be otherwise, so long as the present system prevails. The owner of a company of juvenile acrobats has to go to no small expense before his goods yield him any profit. Not a few turn out useless, for lack of the necessary strength and nimbleness; others sicken of the hard work, and are taken away by their friends; only a comparatively few are left to reward the *entrepreneur* for his outlay of time and money. It is natural, therefore, that he should try to make the utmost profit out of these bright particular stars while they are still under his charge, even at the risk of working them literally to death. What seems required, therefore, is such an adaptation of the present system as would render medical inspection once every quarter imperative. It could be managed without much difficulty. A child entering employ-ment of the sort would be inspected by some independent

medical authority, and, if sound in wind and limb, would be given a certificate of health covering, say, the next three months. At the end of that period, another certificate would have to be applied for by the employer, who should be liable to imprisonment without the option of a fine for disregarding this obligation.

BUDS AND BUDDHISM.—"I do not long for all one sees that's Japanese," said Mr. Bunthorne in *Patience*, when for a moment he threw off his mask of æstheticism. There are a good many people who agree with Mr. Bunthorne in this respect. They may not actually dislike the fans and umbrellas, the pottery and the lacquer which Japan has sent us in such quantities, but they resent the idea that "art stopped short in the cultivated Court" of the Mikado, and that "Japanese" and "beautiful" are convertible terms. Such persons will not be particularly glad to hear that the Japanese invasion of England has found a new avenue of attack. "The new art," we are told, "is that of arranging flowers—new in this country, but old as the other arts in Japan." But why "new"? The art of flower-arrangement is one that has been practised for a considerable number of years even in mushroom England. It is true that the prin-ciples of the art as practised in England differ from those current in Japan. Here the principal idea is to arrange the blossoms according to their colours; in Japan, on the contrary, most attention is paid to the character of the foliage, and "the stems and branches play the most impor-tant part" in the arrangement. But really there is nothing so very novel in all this. There are thousands of the maidens of England who have the peculiar gift—and it is a gift, born in the possessor quite as much as painting or poetry—of flower-arrangement; and we venture to think that in their designs they pay quite as much attention as is necessary to the form of the flowers they manipulate, though doubtless in so doing they are quite unconscious of following any particular rule. Still, we may safely prophesy that the new importation is destined to become more or less the fashion, like everything else Japanese; especially as this particular floral arrangement is said to be connected with Buddhism—the pun is quite unintentional—another fashion-able "fad." Whether our drawing rooms and dinner-tables will greatly benefit, remains to be seen.

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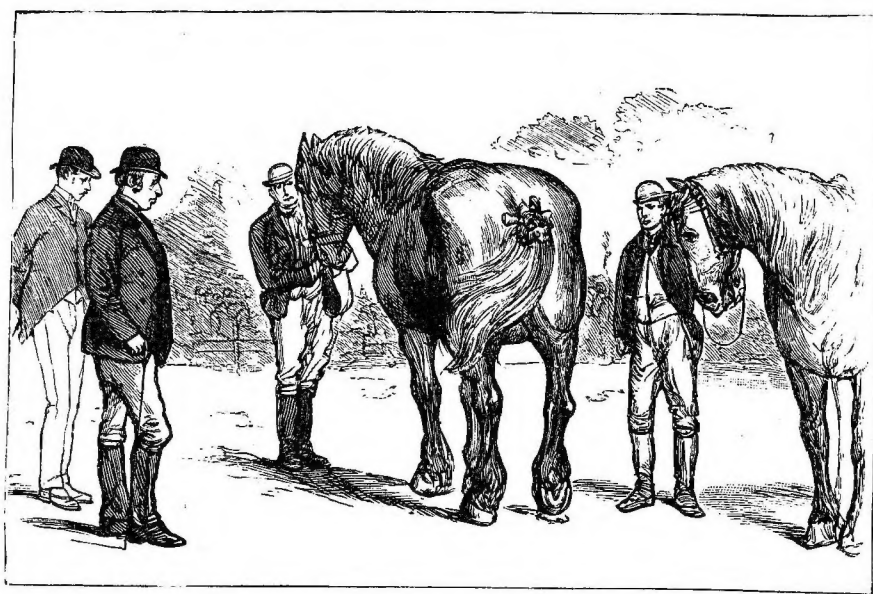
For full particulars, see Time Book and Handbills, to be obtained at Victoria, London Bridge, or any other Station and at the following Branch Offices, where Tickets may also be obtained:—West End General Offices, 48, Regent Circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar Square; Hays' Agency, Cornhill; Cook's Office, Ludgate Circus; and Gaze's Office, 142, Strand. (By Order) A. SARLE, Secretary and General Manager.

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THE CUP DAY AT ASCOT
LAST Thursday week has been aptly termed an "ideal Cup day," although a little more of the cool wind would have been acceptable to temper the rays of the sun, which shone brilliantly throughout the day. Not, however, that the crowds of fashionable folk who lunched in the full blaze of the midsummer sunshine, or who sat on the unshaded lawn, seemed to feel any inconvenience, while the brightness of the day served to light up the many-hued toilettes for which the Cup Day has ever been renowned with an unwonted effect. Of late years Ascot has grown more and more staid and aristocratic. The old rough-and-tumble "fun of the fair" and somewhat Bohemian humours of the racecourse are gradually vanishing, and a very highly respectable air now prevails not merely on the exclusive "lawn," the paddock, or the Grand Stand, but even amongst the "masses" on the Heath outside the charmed circle. The crowd this season was greater than usual, the Prince and Princess of Wales drove over in semi-state, and the company of distinguished personages was reinforced by a large party of French Royalist visitors who had come over from Sheen, where they had been staying with the Comte and Comtesse de Paris. The racing itself is treated in our "Pastimes" column, so that we need not deal with it here; but we may say that for weather, brilliant and tasteful toilettes, and goodly company, the Cup Day of 1839 will be memorable even in the records of Royal Ascot.



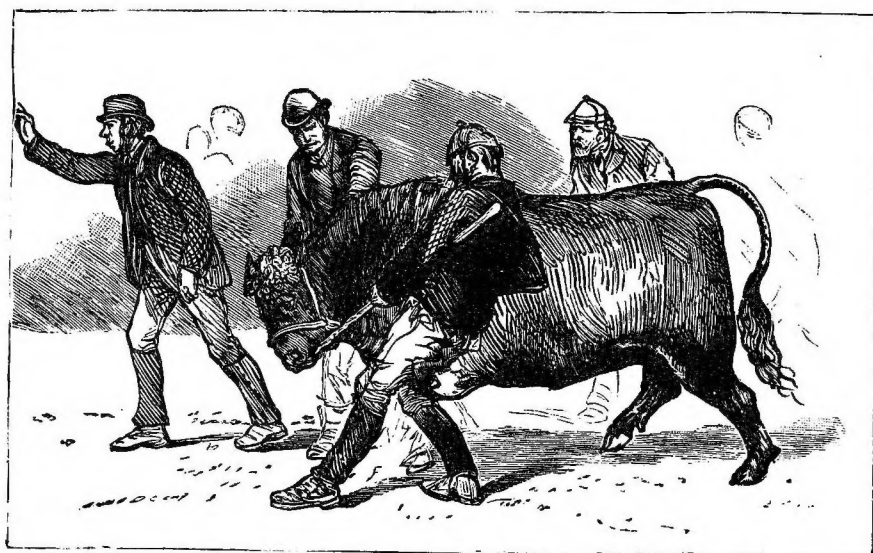
STRAY NOTES IN AND ABOUT THE GROUNDS



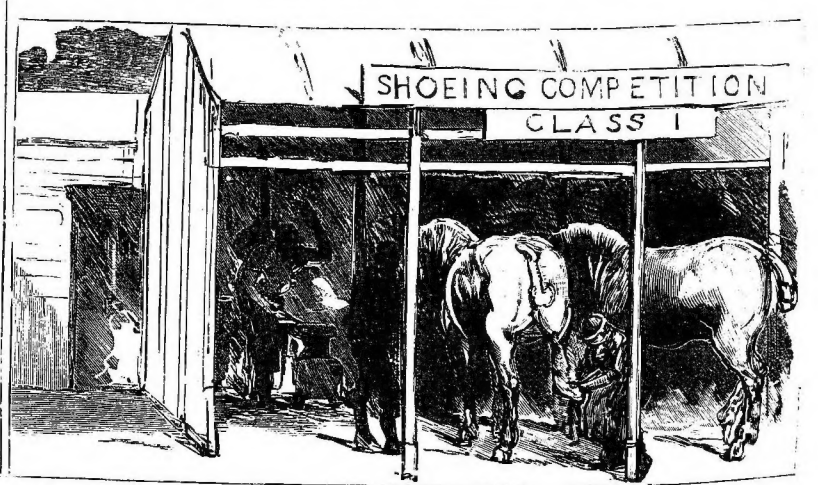
JUDGING THE CART HORSES



BEE-DRIVING ON THE MODERN SYSTEM

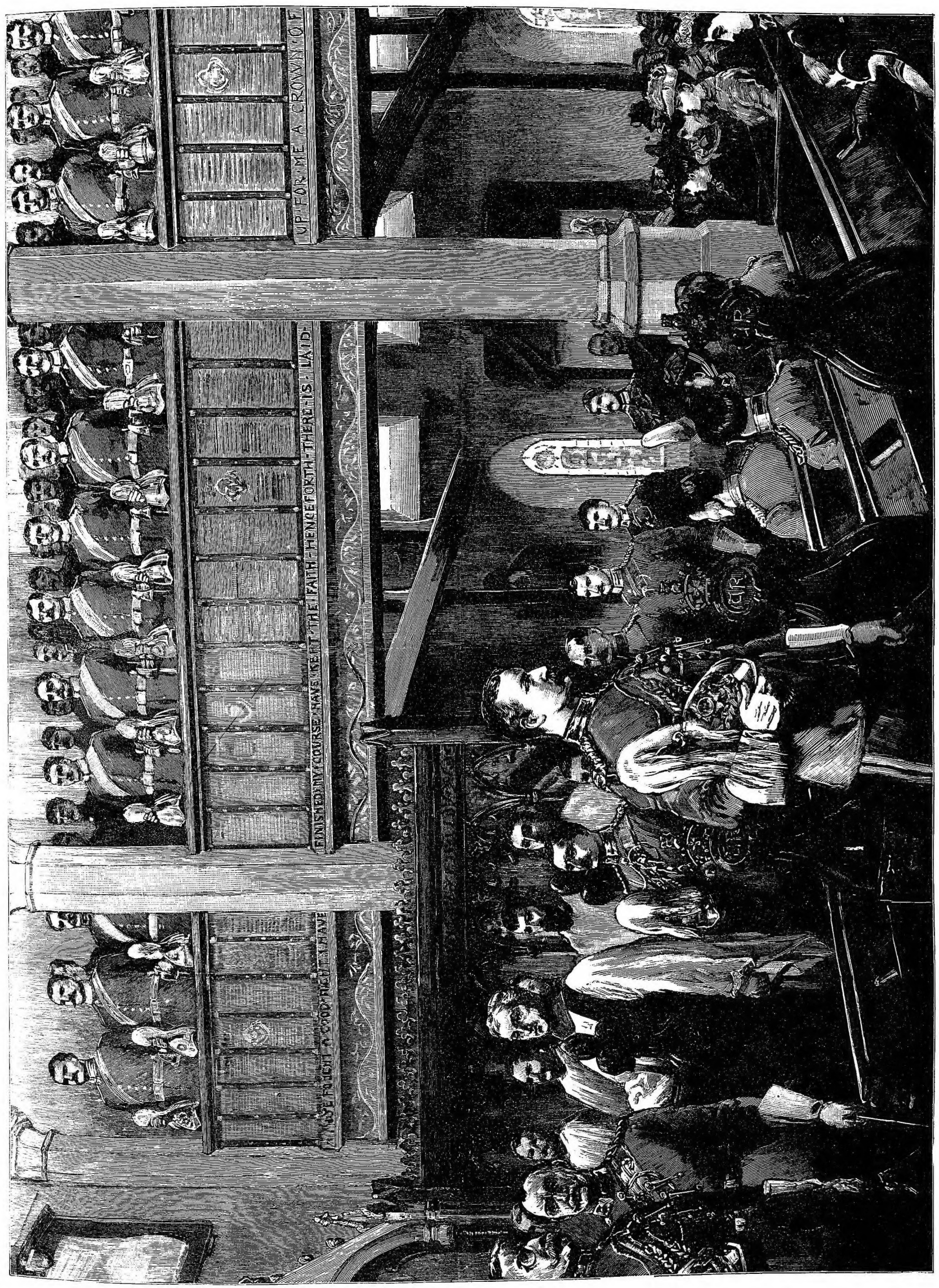


A TRIUMPHAL PROGRESS—CONDUCTING A PRIZE BULL TO HIS STALL



SHOEING COMPETITION

THE JUBILEE OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
THE GREAT SHOW IN WINDSOR PARK



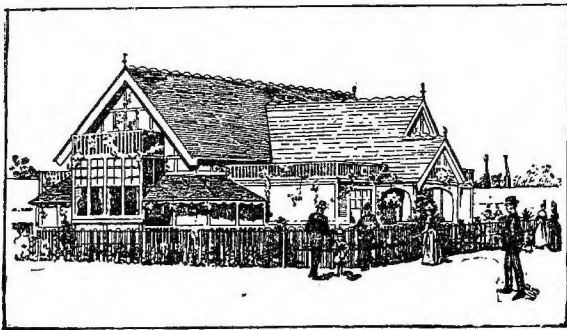
THE SHOW WEEK OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT WINDSOR
CHURCH PARADE OF THE HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY AT HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, WINDSOR

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW

See page 708.

THE QUEEN'S PAVILION AT THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW

A VERY handsome pavilion was erected in the grounds of the Royal Agricultural Show at Windsor for the use of Her Majesty during her visit and of the Royal Family, the Prince and Princess of Wales lunching there after the service on Sunday. As may be seen, the pavilion is a tastefully designed structure, and has been



most luxuriously fitted up inside, yellow gold-coloured curtains throwing a soft subdued light over masses of rich hangings and furniture, all being in harmony with the decoration of the walls—while palms and flowers are placed in every corner. The house is also surrounded by a fine display of plants and flowers, and is certainly in every way worthy to be a Royal resting place. The building was designed by Mr. Wilson Bennison, Surveyor to the R.A.S.E., and constructed by Mr. J. Charlton Humphreys, Knights-bridge.

THE CHURCH PARADE OF THE HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY AT WINDSOR

THE Church parade of the Household Troops at Windsor is a fine military spectacle. The march of the regiments of the body-guard to Holy Trinity Church every Sunday brings vast numbers from many places to witness it. On great occasions the bands of the First and Second Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards (Blue) lead, with grand effect, the musical portion of the service. The church has many historical associations. The late Prince Consort was greatly interested in its construction. The font, pulpit, choir-stalls, and many very fine windows are gifts from the various regiments of the Household Brigade. There is a memorial window commemorating the escape of the Queen from assassination in Windsor. On the face of the gallery there is also a memorial to the soldiers of the Guards who perished in the Crimea; there are over 2,000 names on this touching scroll of death. In the choir-stalls, presented by the late Sir W. Watkin Wynn, in our illustration, is the Rector of the Parish of Holy Trinity, the Rev. Arthur Robins, who is also Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, and Chaplain to the Prince of Wales, as well as Chaplain to the Household Troops. He has taken so deep an interest in all that concerns the well-being of the soldier that he has been called "the Soldier's Friend," and "the Apostle of the Guards." He preaches five sermons every Sunday; they are entirely extempore, and delivered without a note. In our illustration the service is about to commence upon the arrival of the soldiers. The non-commissioned officers and troopers occupy the galleries, whilst the officers sit below, sometimes with the congregation, sometimes in the beautiful Memorial Chapel of the First Life Guards, which forms a chancel-aisle. The church has a very fine organ, by Ingram of London, which is played with great feeling and effect by Mr. Couldrey. The Prince of Wales, who is Colonel-in-Chief of the Household Cavalry, frequently brings his regiments to this church, occasionally accompanied by the Princess of Wales and their daughters.

THE MILITARY TOURNAMENT

THE Royal Military Tournament at the Agricultural Hall has become one of the most popular sights of the London season. This year the proceedings began on the 20th inst., and so great is their popularity, and so large the number of competitors, that long before the public is admitted in the morning the contests begin. From morning to night there may be seen in the vast area of the Agricultural Hall a series of remarkable displays of skill and grace. On the opening day the Hall presented an interesting appearance. There were crowds of Chelsea pensioners, boys from the Duke of York's School, girls from the Soldiers' Daughters' Home, children from the Guards' Home, and many other charitable institutions connected with the Army. In the evening the Lord Mayor and the Civic authorities attended in state, and some very interesting contests and manoeuvres were gone through. Yeomanry corps gave an exhibition of their skill at lemon-cutting, and "heads and posts," and then followed the musical ride of the 12th Lancers, which our artist has chosen as the subject of his illustration. With the most perfect regularity this fine troop of horse went through complicated evolutions to the music of Welsh and Irish tunes. Mr. Charlton, in his drawing, has chosen "the star" as one of the prettiest of the many movements of the men and horses. The Army Gymnastic Staff gave an excellent display; and a squad of men of the Northamptonshire Regiment went through the new physical drill with rifles (introduced into the Army last year by Colonel Onslow) with a spirit and precision which drew loud cheers from the thousands of spectators. The Musical Ride of the Second Life Guards, in full dress, was, as always, a very popular spectacle; but the most telling, in its general effect, of all the displays is the mimic attack on a fort. Here every arm of the service is employed. With remarkable speed the Engineers construct a bridge across a brook. Skirmishers and machine guns come into play, and the Hall is filled with noise and smoke. Camel scouts and Ambulance corps give reality to the scene; and, after a fierce contest, and a vast expenditure of blank cartridge, the besiegers rush the bridge, and march triumphant to the capture of the enemy's stronghold. The lance mounted *versus* bayonet unmounted is one of the most popular of the competitions, and shouts of laughter and approval greet Bayonet when, as it sometimes happens, he drives Lance out of the arena, and compels his horse to leap the hurdles for safety. General Philip Smith, Colonel Onslow, and Colonel T. Tully are to be congratulated on the excellent show which they give the public.

"THE TENTS OF SHEM,"

A NEW STORY by Grant Allen, illustrated by E. F. Brewtnall R.W.S., and E. Barclay, is concluded this week.

THE SHAH AND HIS COUNTRY

See pp. 715 et seqq.

MILITARY STEEPCHASES AT SANDOWN PARK

SANDOWN PARK is the prettiest race-course in the neighbourhood of London. Our double-page engraving represents a familiar scene at one of the military steepchases, which take place at the

close of the flat racing season. The races finish in front of the lawn, and the horses are walked round to the paddock through a pretty avenue of trees. The paddock at Sandown Park is shaded by a copse on one side, and after the weighing-in has taken place the winner makes his appearance, with great coat covering his jacket and breeches, and receives the congratulation of his friends, while the horses are walked round by the stable-boys to cool.

THE NEW VICEREGAL PALACE AT SIMLA

AND

ENGLISH HUMOURISTS IN ART

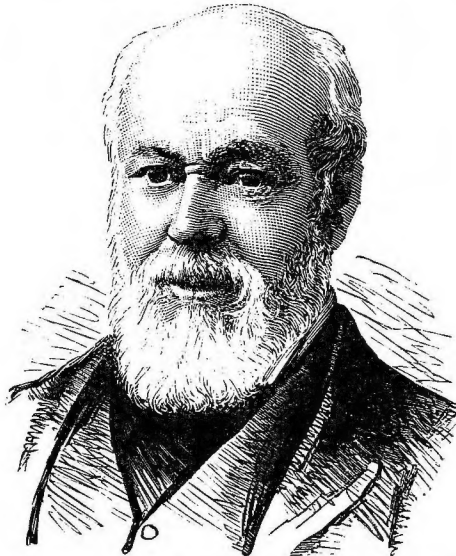
See page 724.

NOTES AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION

See page 728.

SIR CHARLES LANYON,

WHO died at his residence, The Abbey, Whiteabbey, Belfast, on June 7th, had for almost half a century occupied a very prominent position in the public life of the commercial metropolis of Ulster. He belonged to an old and respected English family, and served his apprenticeship as a civil engineer and architect in the office of the Board of Works, Dublin, under the late Mr. Jacob B. Owen, a daughter of whom he subsequently married. Having been appointed County Surveyor for Antrim, he came to reside at Belfast in 1835, and soon showed himself a man of considerable eminence in his profession. Many of the public roads and railways of the county were constructed under his supervision, while several of the



best-known public buildings were erected from plans prepared by him. He resigned the office of County Surveyor in 1860, but still continued to practise his profession. From 1866 to 1868 he represented the Borough of Belfast in Parliament, Sir Hugh (afterwards Earl) Cairns being his colleague. He lost his seat at the ensuing General Election, owing to the unfortunate divisions which had arisen among the local Conservatives. In 1862 he had been elected Mayor of Belfast. While President of the Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland he received the honour of Knighthood. Sir Charles was an attached member of the Church of Ireland, and a true friend of every movement for the public good. By his wife, who predeceased him, he had five sons and four daughters. One of these sons was Sir Owen Lanyon, who distinguished himself in South Africa, and who died in 1887.—Our portrait is from a photograph by J. Magill, Donegall Place, Belfast.

PICTURES OF THE YEAR, V.

FIRST on our Supplement this week comes Mr. J. Haynes Williams' "Daffodil," a handsome brunette, whose charms are heightened by the harmony of her toilette, and then we pass to Mr. Walter C. Horsley's picturesque group, "On the Way to the Fantasia, Luxor," sketched in that old historic city on the bank of the Nile, and whither now the European flies in search of warmth in the winter. Mr. Horsley's Easterns, some of whom are musicians on their way to the festival, are true to the life, particularly the saucy looking carpet-bearer in the foreground, while the whole picture bears with it a glow of African sunshine and heat. Mr. J. P. Jacob Hood has given us a very engaging "Pauline" in an exceedingly well-painted picture in the Grosvenor Gallery, while, returning to Burlington House, we have one of Mr. Leader's characteristic paintings in "Cambria's Coast"—a fine bit of tranquil coast scenery.

Far different is our next picture, in which Mr. Keeley Halswelle has portrayed the meeting of Macbeth and Banquo with the witches—the desolate heath, the angry, stormy sky, and the mystic forms of the weird sisters being all in keeping with the subject. Mr. Frank Bramley's picture "Saved" is one of the favourites of the year, and deservedly so, as the story is conveyed with unexaggerated pathos, and with much force and skill—the shipwrecked lady gradually awaking to complete consciousness by the fire, the homely appearance of the sailor's wife pouring out her tea, and the wondering, sympathising look of the children, all being admirably painted, while the contrast between the glow of the firelight and the chill grey of the sea outside is very striking. Lastly, we have Mr. H. S. Marks' "News in the Village," a subject after his own heart, and one which—as good wine needs no bush—requires no superfluous commendation from our pen.

NOTE.—The engravings in our Summer Number, entitled "A Very Far-Fetched Tale from the West," are from sketches by Mr. J. H. Roberts, 66, Tisbury Road, Hove, Brighton.

BRITISH RESIDENTS IN FRANCE should study the new law concerning foreigners just passed by the Chamber. One very important clause decides that all foreigners born in France of foreign parents and living in the country at their majority shall become French subjects, and liable to military service, unless they formally repudiate French nationality when between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two. Foreigners can be naturalised French citizens after living in France for three years, or in one year if they marry a Frenchwoman.

MOUNT ETNA has been ascended by a party of Americans, under very unpleasant circumstances. They insisted on undertaking the ascent during a wind-storm, when dust and clouds covered the mountain, but took the precaution of carrying some brandy in case any of the party required support. Unfortunately, they gave the bottle to the guides to carry, and the Italians indulged in repeated nips on the road until they became perfectly drunk, and lost their way. So the unlucky Americans spent three days and nights wandering amongst the lava beds till they were rescued by a search party.



AN "ELIJAH" FESTIVAL.—In 1860, not very long after the first Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace, a performance on something like a Handel Festival scale was given of *Elijah*, on the occasion of the inauguration of the great bronze statue of the composer. The choral performance, according to reports, was then an extremely unsteady one, nor was it much better in 1867, when large portions of Mendelssohn's masterpiece were given by a gigantic choir in the centre transept. On Saturday, after a rest of upwards of twenty years, *Elijah* was again performed on the Handel orchestra, but under totally different conditions. Nearly three thousand picked London chorists, assisted by a large, though still totally inadequate force of about 340 instrumentalists, gave such a performance of at any rate the choral portions of this favourite work, as had probably not before been heard in any capital in the world. The acoustic properties of the centre transept of course militated against the effect of the solos, which, it need hardly be said, in *Elijah* play a very important part. It is therefore not necessary to examine in detail the singing of Madame Albani, Madame Patey, who was sadly out of voice, Mr. Lloyd, who was admirable, and Signor Foli, who found the music of the Prophet too high for him. It was, indeed, upon the choruses that the success of the performance mainly depended. The effect, when sung by this vast army of 2,900 vocalists, of the chorale "For He, the Lord our God," of that beautiful chorus "Blessed are the men that fear Him," of the dramatic Baal choruses, of the majestic "Thanks be to God, He laveth the thirsty land," and of the joyous "Be not afraid, thy help is near," was imposing in the extreme. Equally excellent, although in a different way, were "He, watching over Israel," and "He that shall endure to the end," which brought out the finer qualities of British choral singing. It should, however, in fairness be said that for precision, and even for that delicate observance of the minutiae of light and shade which in the old days was considered impracticable with so large a body of voices, the 2,900 singers who volunteered for *Elijah* did infinite credit to themselves and to Mr. Manns, who had taken an enormous amount of pains and trouble to adequately train them.

ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.—The seventy-seventh season of the Philharmonic Society ended on Saturday afternoon when a familiar programme included solos for Mdlle. Tua, the violinist, M. de Pachmann the pianist, and Fraulein Spies, the vocalist. The symphony was Beethoven's *Eroica*. The concerts this season have again paid their way, and a fresh series is announced between March and June next year, with Mr. Cowen again as conductor.—On Monday night Lord Coleridge took the chair at the annual dinner of the Philharmonic Society.—On Monday the London Wagner Society put forward a Wagner programme at the Richter Concerts. It was arranged in chronological order, and it included the *Rienzi* prelude, various vocal excerpts from *Siegfried*, *Lohengrin*, and *Die Meistersinger*, and the first finale to *Parsifal*. In the difficult *Parsifal* music, and particularly in the second chorus of Younger Men, the Richter Choir nearly came to grief, but the orchestral portions, at any rate, were very finely rendered.

THE OPERAS.—At the Royal Italian Opera, pending the production of the Italian version of Wagner's *Die Meistersinger*, repetitions are the order of the day. The week's performances have included *Romeo et Juliette*, *Don Giovanni*, *Faust*, *Les Huguenots*, and *Carmen*, in every case with a familiar cast.

At Her Majesty's Theatre, the ordinary repertory has also been depended upon, the operas given including *L'Elisir d'Amore*, *Faust* with Miss De Lussan, *Lucia*, and *Rigoletto*. In *Lucia*, Signor Sindona made his London operatic debut as Edgardo, and if his voice had been a little more powerful he would doubtless have succeeded better. As it was, however, he was from time to time encouraged in the kindest fashion by a rather thin house. *Rigoletto* introduced, on Tuesday, as Gilda, Miss Minnie Ewan, who, in so hackneyed a part, necessarily won little more than a *succes d'estime*. This lady, who is understood to be an American, seems to have a good voice; but as to her qualifications as an actress the character afforded little or no means of judging.

CONCERTS (VARIOUS).—Upwards of sixty concerts have been announced during the week, the high-water mark of concert-giving thus having been reached. The numbers will now rapidly drop off, and by the third week of July the concert season will collapse altogether. Passing rapidly in review some of the more interesting performances, we may note that given by the Musical Guild last week, when Beethoven's rarely-heard early sonata in F for pianoforte and horn was given.—At the Hampstead Conservatoire Mr. Wingham's concert overture in F, No. 4, and Mr. Ebenezer Prout's "Birmingham" symphony in F were performed under the direction of the respective composers.—At Mr. Cusins' concert Madame Valda, Mdlle. Tua, and others appeared, and some solos for the viol d'amour, an instrument which was once threatened with total neglect, were performed by M. Van Waeleghem.—Sir Charles Hallé, at his last concert but one, introduced for the second time in England Dvorak's string quartet in E, Op. 80, which, except as to its characteristic second movement, is hardly worthy of the Bohemian composer's powers.—On Tuesday, Madame Sembrich, who has just returned from Paris, sang at St. James's Hall operatic and other songs. Her voice, necessarily, is hardly so fresh as before; but her extraordinary executive powers were once more demonstrated, unhappily to a not very large audience. Among those present was Madame Christine Nilsson, who, rising from the fourth row of stalls, presented Madame Sembrich with a bouquet.—Señor Albeniz, the Spanish pianist, has given another recital, and concerts have also been announced by Madame Della Valle, Miss Isaacson, Miss Grace Gilchrist, Mr. J. M. Capel, Madame Penna, Mr. Ganz, the Misses Chaplin, Mr. Sergison, Signor Mattei, Miss A. Meador, Mr. Redhead, Trinity College students, Miss Le Brun, Mr. Dolmetsch, and many others.

NOTES AND NEWS.—For the State performances in honour of the Shah of Persia heavy charges are to be made, three guineas (thrice the ordinary price) being asked for stalls at the Opera on July 2nd, and two guineas (four times as much as usual) for stalls at the Albert Hall on July 5th.—A letter to the American papers from the first husband of Madame Ilma di Murska gives emphatic denial to reports that the wayward prima donna died in penury, and furnishes many interesting particulars of her last hours.—Great preparations have been made for the adequate production on Friday next week at the Lyceum of Verdi's *Otello*, which will introduce Tamagno, the tenor, and Faccio, the conductor, for the first time in this country.—The alto which Mozart used in private circles a century ago at Leipzig has just turned up in the custody of a family at Dresden. It is said to be indisputably authentic.—We understand that early in August Her Majesty's Theatre is likely to pass into the hands of another syndicate for performing promenade concerts and pantomime, and perhaps, eventually, of opera.

A CYCLIST CORPS is to be added to the French Army. The officers will ride tricycles constructed to carry a rifle, cartridge-box, food, plans, and papers, while the soldiers will be mounted either on tandem-machines or ordinary bicycles.



J. HAYNES WILLIAMS

"DAFFODIL"

Grosvenor Gallery



WALTER C. HORSLEY

"ON THE WAY TO THE FANTASIA, LUXOR"

Royal Academy



J. P. JACOMB HOOD

PAULINE, IN "THE LADY OF LYONS"
"YOU WILL NOT TARRY LONG"

Grosvenor Gallery



B. W. LEADER, A.R.A.

"CAMBRIAS COAST"
(By permission of Messrs. Arthur Tooth and Sons, the owners of the copyright)

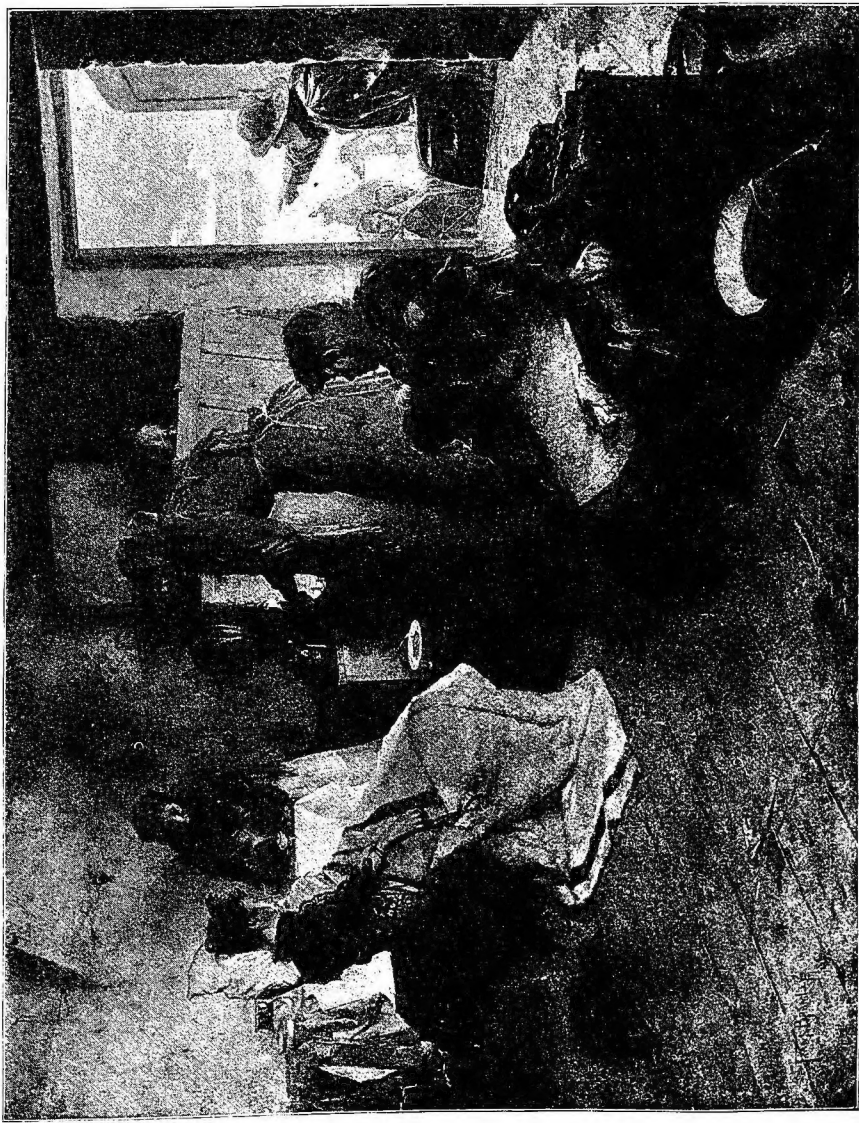
Royal Academy



KEELEY HALSWELLE, A.R.S.A., R.I.

"MACBETH" —ACT I. SC. 3.

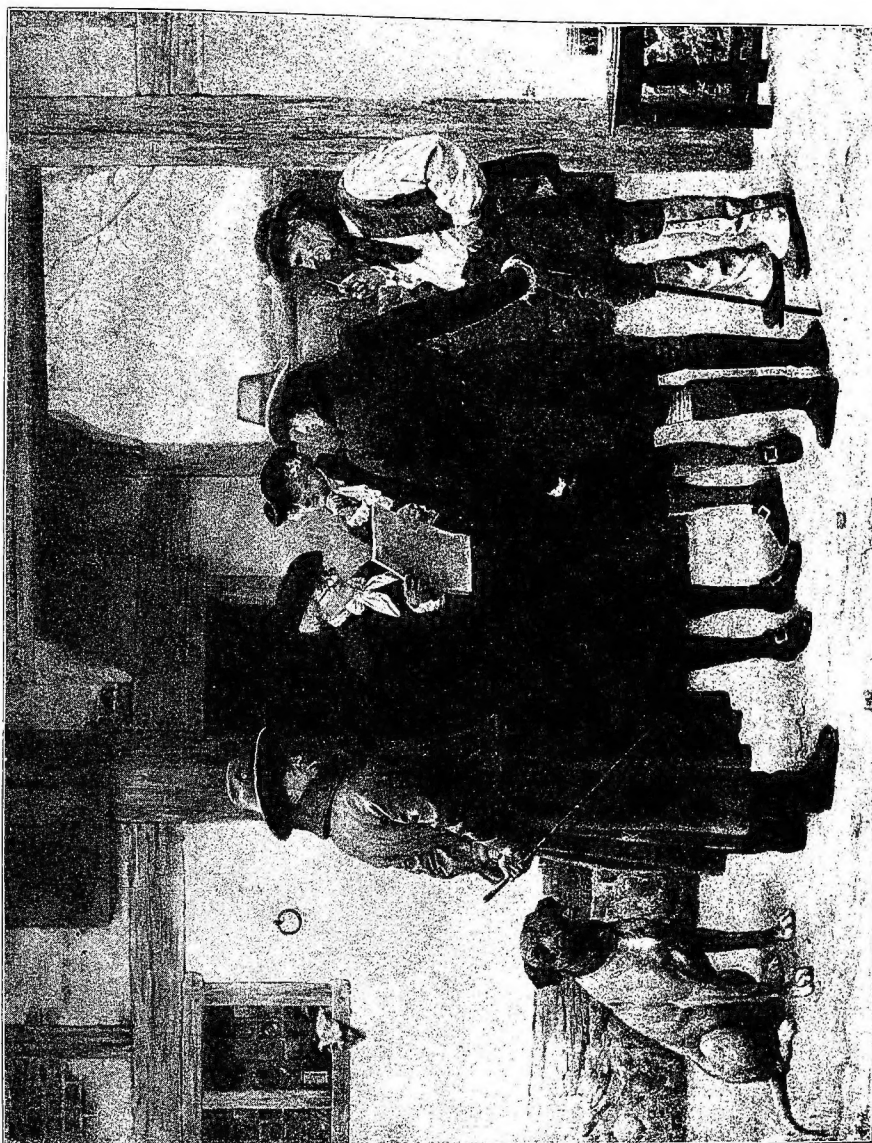
Gravner Gallery



FRANK BRAMLEY

"SAVED"
"Off in a humble home a golden room is found."

Royal Academy



H. S. MARKS, R.A.

"NEWS IN THE VILLAGE"

Royal Academy

THE HISTORY OF HUMAN DWELLINGS AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION

II.

THE next house in order of date is the Byzantine house of the sixth century, the period of Justinian, when the Eastern Empire was at its zenith. As may be seen the architecture is a mixture of the Roman and the Greek, and it is ornamented with pious and other inscriptions, amongst which may be read the name of the

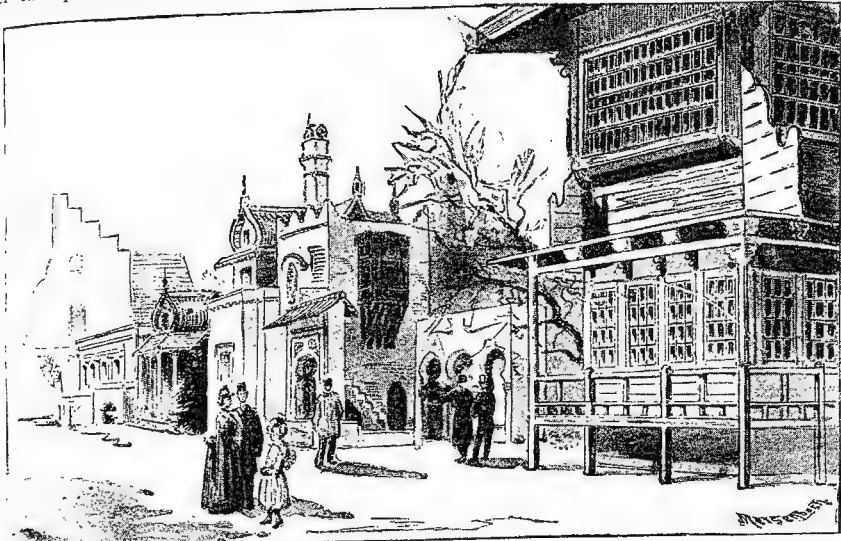
and Miss Winifred Emery won the hearts of all in the character of the wife who, though true and trustful, has her full share of womanly spirit. The wicked widow is rather too crude in her cynical duplicity, and Miss Marion Lea, in this part, unhappily allows some peculiar mannerisms a freer play than usual. Among the most decided successes of the occasion were Mr. Cyril Maude's performance of an empty-headed young man about town, and Miss Fanny Robertson's impersonation of a fashionable mother, who is not too particular about her son's morality till his loose training comes home to herself.

Mr. Rider Haggard's *Cecil* has been adapted for the stage, with the author's authority, by Mr. Egmont Hake and Mr. J. M. Cobban.

Mr. Musgrave's farcical comedy, entitled *Our Flat*, lately produced with success at a *matinée*, has been transferred to the evening bill at the OPERA COMIQUE, with the original company, under the direction of Mr. Edouin.

Mr. Arthur Dacre has been engaged by Mr. Augustus Harris to play a leading part in the next romantic drama at DRURY LANE.

Mr. W. H. Margetson, whose marriage with Miss Helen Hatton,

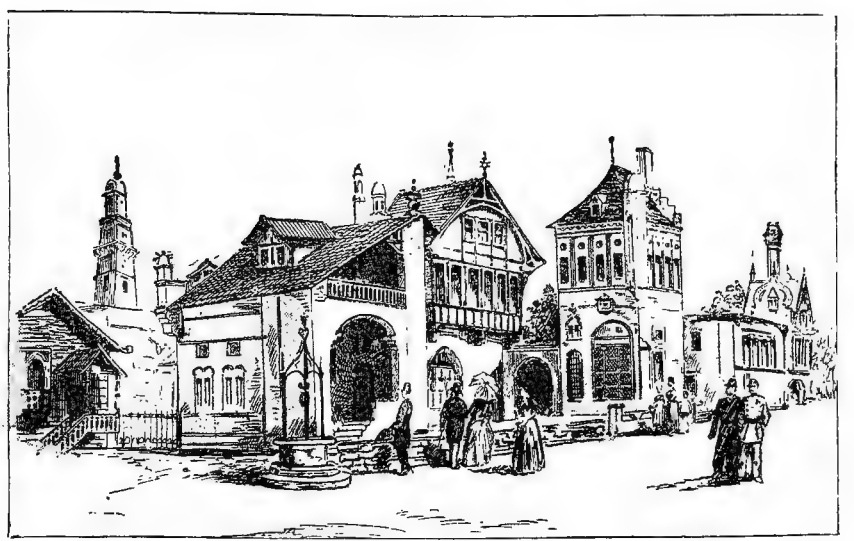


Byzantine Period,
Time of Justinian
6th Century

Russian House,
15th Century

Arab House,
11th Century

Japanese House



Scandinavian House,
14th Century

French House of
the 10th Century

French House of the
13th Century

Renaissance Period
16th Century

architect Domnos and the exact date of the building of the house. At the side are Slav and Russian houses, respectively of the thirteenth and fifteenth centuries. The last represents a house of the period in the environs of Moscow. Both are built in wood, and the Russian house is highly ornate, and bears an Oriental character. Next is a true Eastern house of some two centuries earlier date, and is a curious contrast to its neighbors, through its extreme simplicity, owing partly to reasons of climate, and partly to those of religion, as Mussulmans are forbidden to reproduce any animals or figures in their decorations, which has thus assumed the picturesque arabesque character by which it is distinguished, and which originally consisted merely of the interlacing of Arabic letters. The adjoining house takes us still further East, to Japan, where until the last few years domestic architecture, like the costumes and the quaint manners and customs, of the Land of the Chrysanthemum have descended almost unchanged for many centuries. The paper windows and moveable frames of the Japanese dwellings are admirably shown in M. Garnier's example.

The four following examples come nearer our own epoch—to wit, the Scandinavian house of the fourteenth century, built of pine wood, and much after the fashion still found in the interior of Norway, and then three specimens of architecture in France, in the tenth century when the successors of Charlemagne ruled the land, in the time of the Middle Ages, and the epoch of St. Louis, and finally in the sixteenth century, the period of the Renaissance. The various characteristics of the architecture of these periods are well shown here. Finally, our artist has illustrated what does not properly belong to M. Garnier's collection, but which is none the less interesting from a picturesque and architectural point of view—the Rue de Caire in the Exhibition, where a veritable Egyptian street is represented—not merely with regard to architecture, but replete with shops and *cafés*, and thronged with Arabs and screaming donkey-boys urging on their steeds with the cries and objurgations so well known in the city of the Khédive.



THEATRES

IN *The Old Home* at the VAUDEVILLE Mr. Robert Buchanan has once more shown his dexterity in fitting Mr. Thorne and his company with a new play. There is nothing very original in his story: no daring spirit of innovation has impelled the dramatist to dip his pen into the inkstand, no hankering after the unconventional has tempted him to convert his play into a homily. Society is satirised, but it is in the old form of a contrast between illiterate honesty and fashionable depravity. The antithesis is neither so direct as in the case of the Huron let loose into the fashionable world in Voltaire's story and Marmontel's play, nor so full-flavoured as in those domestic dramas in which Mr. Toole delights to show us, as somebody has said, that "h's are not everything." Septimus Porter, the worthy squatter, who has returned to his native land with a sound heart, a lovely daughter, and an ample fortune, is, it is true, not without his own little weaknesses, one of which we should hardly have expected of him, for it takes the form of hankering after an aristocratic alliance. When he has devoted his fortune to the object of making his daughter "Lady" Fenton he begins to discover that the new world into which he has gained admittance is idle, hollow, insincere, and cynical. His son-in-law flirts desperately with a wicked widow under the very nose of his afflicted wife, while he recklessly squanders his father-in-law's fortune; and, on evidence scarcely less cogent than that which confronts the hero of Mr. Pinero's *Profligate*, he is for awhile believed to have brought ruin and disgrace upon a poor village girl. This is the secret of the play. So carefully is it kept that probably most of the spectators are taken by surprise when it is discovered that Sir Charles Fenton has not committed the crowning act of baseness, and is, therefore, not beyond the final forgiveness and reconciliation which awaits the explanation in the last act. Conventional both in conception and treatment, the materials are nevertheless skillfully put together, and the reception accorded to the play at the *matinée* performance has since encouraged the management to transfer it to the evening bill. Mr. Thomas Thorne's sturdy, straightforward, good-natured Australian inspires warm sympathy, as does his Australian crony Matthew Bramble, played by his brother Mr. F. Thorne;

Mr. J. P. Hurst's new farcical comedy, entitled *Æsop's Fables*, is based on a very amusing idea; and though this *idée mère* of the piece, as French critics say, is not persistently or logically carried out, the three-act farce is really very diverting, and is likely to enjoy a good share of the favour of audiences at the STRAND. Mr. Penley beloved, and in love with a haughty Spanish beauty of

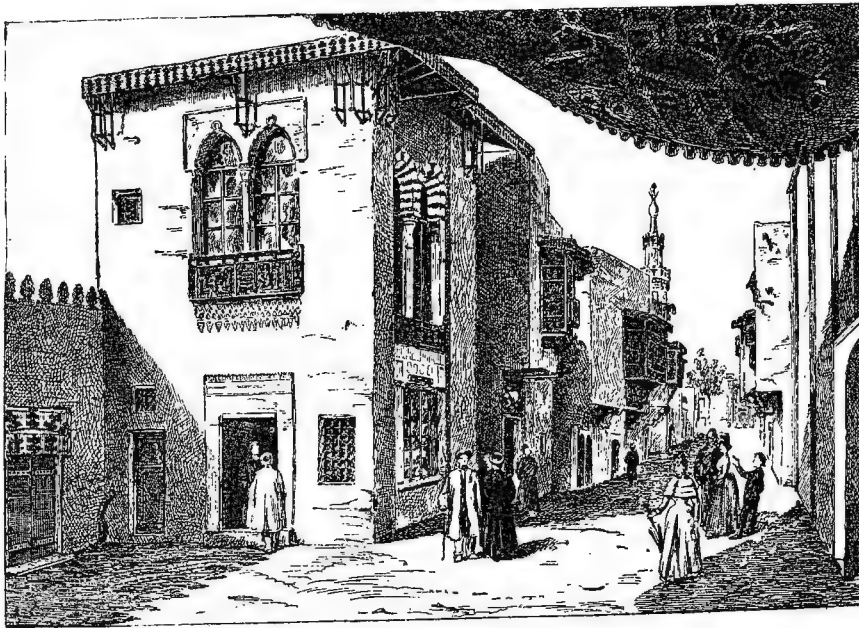
daughter of Mr. Joseph Hatton, was announced last week, has been commissioned by Mr. Irving to design the costumes for the forthcoming revival of *The Dead Heart* at the LYCEUM. The play, it will be remembered, belongs to the picturesque period of the great French Revolution.

Pending the production of the autumn novelty the management of the ADELPHI have revived Mr. Boucicault's bright, picturesque, and amusing Irish drama *The Shaughraun*. Mr. J. L. Shine, though not hitherto associated with Irish parts, plays Conn with infinite spirit and humour, and Mr. Pateman is not less successful in the part of Harvey Duff. With Mr. Terriss and Miss Millward as the hero and heroine, Mr. John Maclean as the worthy priest, Mr. Beveridge as the evil-disposed Corry, and Mrs. John Carter—best of all representatives of humorous old Irishwomen—as Conn's mother, the revival, which is liberally mounted, received on Saturday evening a cordial welcome.

In an article entitled "The Early Days of a Dramatist," contributed to the *North American Review*, Mr. Boucicault's memory appears to have played him strange tricks. He says that the celebrated "prize comedy" at the HAYMARKET, for which Benjamin Webster paid 500*l.*, was called *Moonshine*, and written by "Mr. Charles Gore, the novelist." The author was, of course, Mrs. Catherine Gore, and the title was not "Moonshine," but *Quid Pro Quo*.

Mr. Arthur Cecil and Mrs. John Wood are going to make their appearance at the COURT Theatre in a new farcical comedy entitled *Aunt Jack*.

Messrs. Grein and Jarvis's adaptation from the Dutch, entitled *A Man's Love*, brought out at the special *matinée* for the benefit of the Women's Help Society at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, on Tuesday, is amusingly simple in story and construction, as may be inferred from the fact that the entire *dramatis personæ* of this three-act play extend to only three persons. In spite of this and of its rather painful theme—the passion of a married man for his sister-in-law—the play excited a strong sympathy. This was partly due to the admirable acting of Mr. Leonard Boyne, Miss Gertrude Kingston, and Miss Mary Rorke, but also in great measure to the concentration of the interest. The original, which is stated to have been very popular in Holland, is interesting as an indication of a coming reaction in favour of greater simplicity in dramatic stories.



THE RUE DE CAIRE

commanding figure, because of his personal valour, which exists only in the lady's imagination, and Mr. Penley's desperate efforts to assume the airs of the hero, will be seen at once to be a notion capable of evoking boundless mirth. So indeed it does, so much so, that Mr. George Giddens's subsequent drolleries were resented as irrelevant. Mr. Penley's distresses, arising from the too ardent affection of the jealous Spanish beauty, cleverly acted by Miss Alma Stanley, were, after all, obviously the real business of the story. The piece is very spiritedly acted by a company which, besides the performers already mentioned, includes Miss Rose Saker, Miss Ellaline Terriss, Mr. W. Everard, Mr. Dagnall, and Miss Goldeney.

There was a great gathering at the LYCEUM on Saturday evening to witness the performances on behalf of the Actors' Benevolent Fund, and, the prices being doubled for the occasion, the handsome sum of 450*l.* has accrued to the exchequer of the institution in which Mr. Irving takes a special interest. *The Bells*, with Mr. Irving once more in the character of the haunted burgomaster, was the substantial feature of the bill; but, besides this, Mr. Sims Reeves sang two songs, M. Coquelin delivered in his incomparable style one of his famous monologues, and Mr. Toole and Miss Eliza Johnstone appeared in that excellent farce, or, rather, homely comedy, *Domestic Economy*.

The committee of the Marlowe Memorial Fund, under the presidency of the Lord Chief Justice, have resolved to erect a suitable piece of statuary on the "Dane John" at Canterbury, the birthplace of the father of the English drama. A tablet is also to be placed in the King's School in the same city, where he received his education.

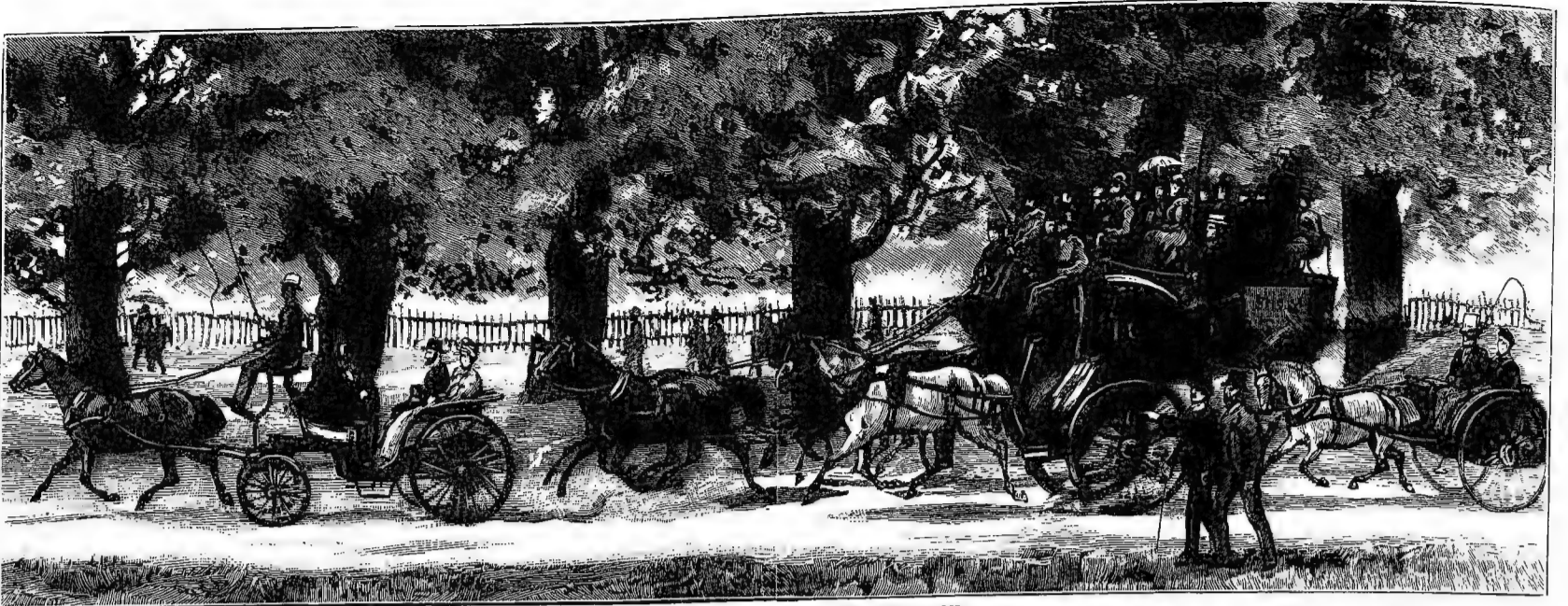
The complimentary farewell *matinée* to Mrs. Stephens, the original Mrs. Willoughby in *The Ticket of Leave Man*, will take place at the SHAFESBURY Theatre on July 9th. The unusually large list of distinguished performers who will take part in the proceedings testifies to the respect and regard in which this popular and admirable actress is held by her professional comrades.

The London County Council have determined to appeal to the Legislature next Session for more extended powers over the structural and internal arrangements of buildings frequented by the public. This is decidedly a better course than that of waiting till some stupendous disaster akin to that of the Ring Theatre in Vienna or the Opera Comique in Paris impels an excited public to shout for "something to be done."

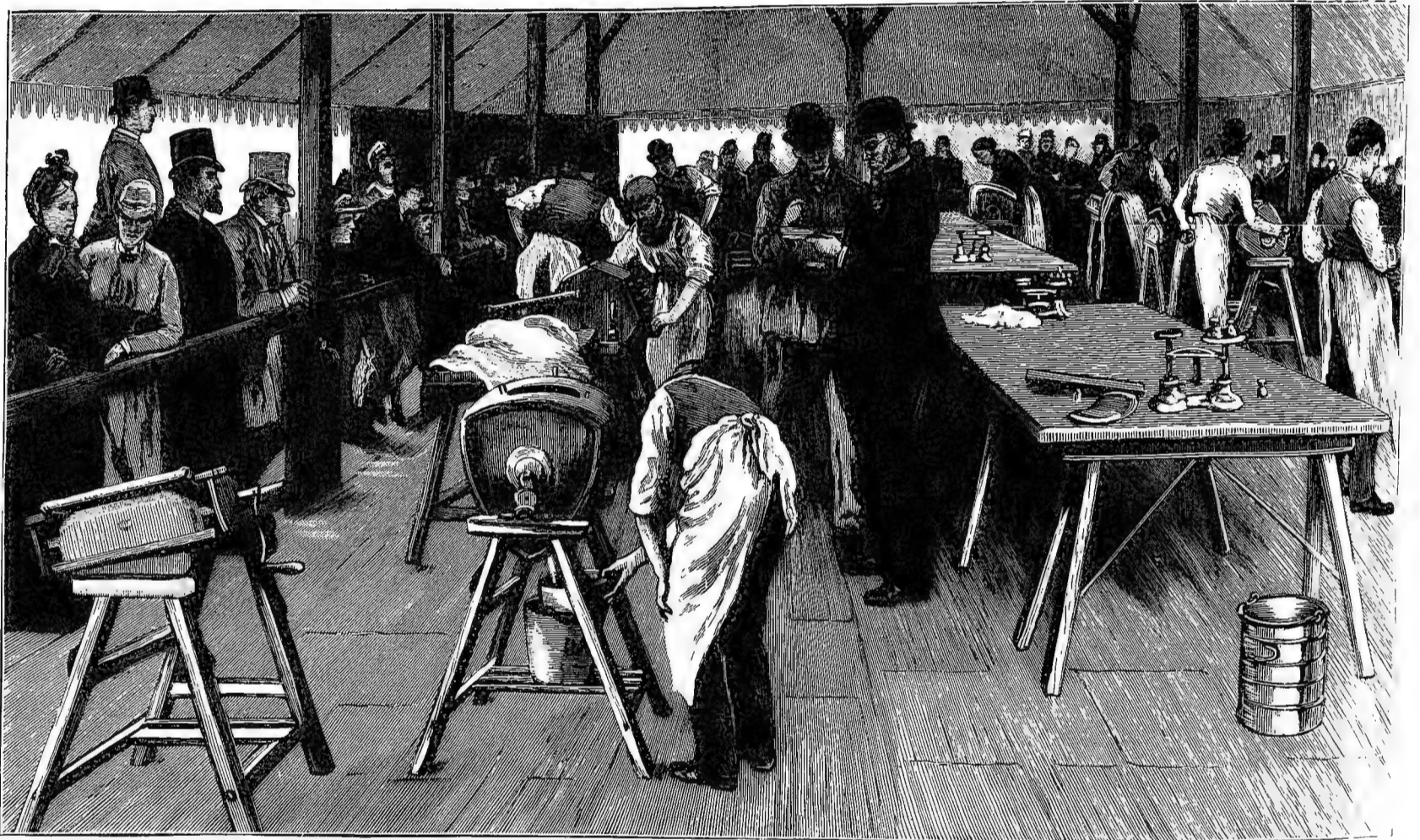
It is said that M. Coquelin intends in the autumn to play *Petruchio* at the Porte St. Martin Theatre in a French version of *The Taming of the Shrew*.

The performances of French plays at the GAIETY were brought to a close on Tuesday evening, when M. Coquelin and his companions took a farewell of London for a while in *Le Gendre de Mons. Poirier*.

PARIS EXHIBITION ITEMS.—Fresh sections are continually being opened. M. Carnot has inaugurated several portions of the Colonial Department, such as the Tonkin Palace, which contains a colossal statue of Buddha. Some curious religious and civil ceremonies were enacted before the President, especially the Tonkin Dragon procession, in which the natives, in quaint red and green costumes and hideous masks, danced around a huge green cardboard dragon, which was preceded by an Annamite shaking a gold ring before the monster to prevent it from devouring the world. The Monaco Pavilion, built in the Italian style, and the Norwegian Pavilion, in beautifully carved wood are now open, whilst the Russian, Roumanian, Servian, and Greek departments received the final touch by being solemnly blessed by a grand array of Russian ecclesiastics. The Mexican Pavilion is a curious building copied from ancient Aztec architecture, and includes a representation of sun and fire worship, together with statues of the chief heroes in early Mexican history. Brazil also reproduces early national architecture by a "Palace of the Incas" just opened in M. C. Garnier's "History of Human Habitations," and filled with Indian relics. Such crowds visit the Eiffel Tower on Sunday, that the usual cheap holiday tariff is abandoned, and visitors must pay the same as on week days. To avoid confusion, fresh entrances are being added to the Exhibition, with larger turnstiles. Tourists have already begun to deface the Eiffel Tower by scribbling their names on all accessible places. Tropical visitors excite much interest, especially two Touaregs, prisoners of war from Algeria, who are brought over to be impressed with French importance, and so decide their tribe against resisting the great Europeans. Their faces are hidden by a black veil, like the Eastern women's yashmak. King Dinah of Salifou and his family are also expected. The proposal to retain some of the Exhibition buildings permanently is being considered by the Chamber. It is proposed to preserve the huge Machinery Hall, the Industrial Galleries, and the Palaces of the Liberal Arts and the Fine Arts. The intervening portions of the Champ de Mars would then be turned into gardens and squares, but the Parisian troops would lose their great manœuvring ground.



THE LONG DRIVE—GOING TO THE SHOW



THE BUTTER-MAKING COMPETITION

THE JUBILEE OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY THE GREAT SHOW IN WINDSOR PARK

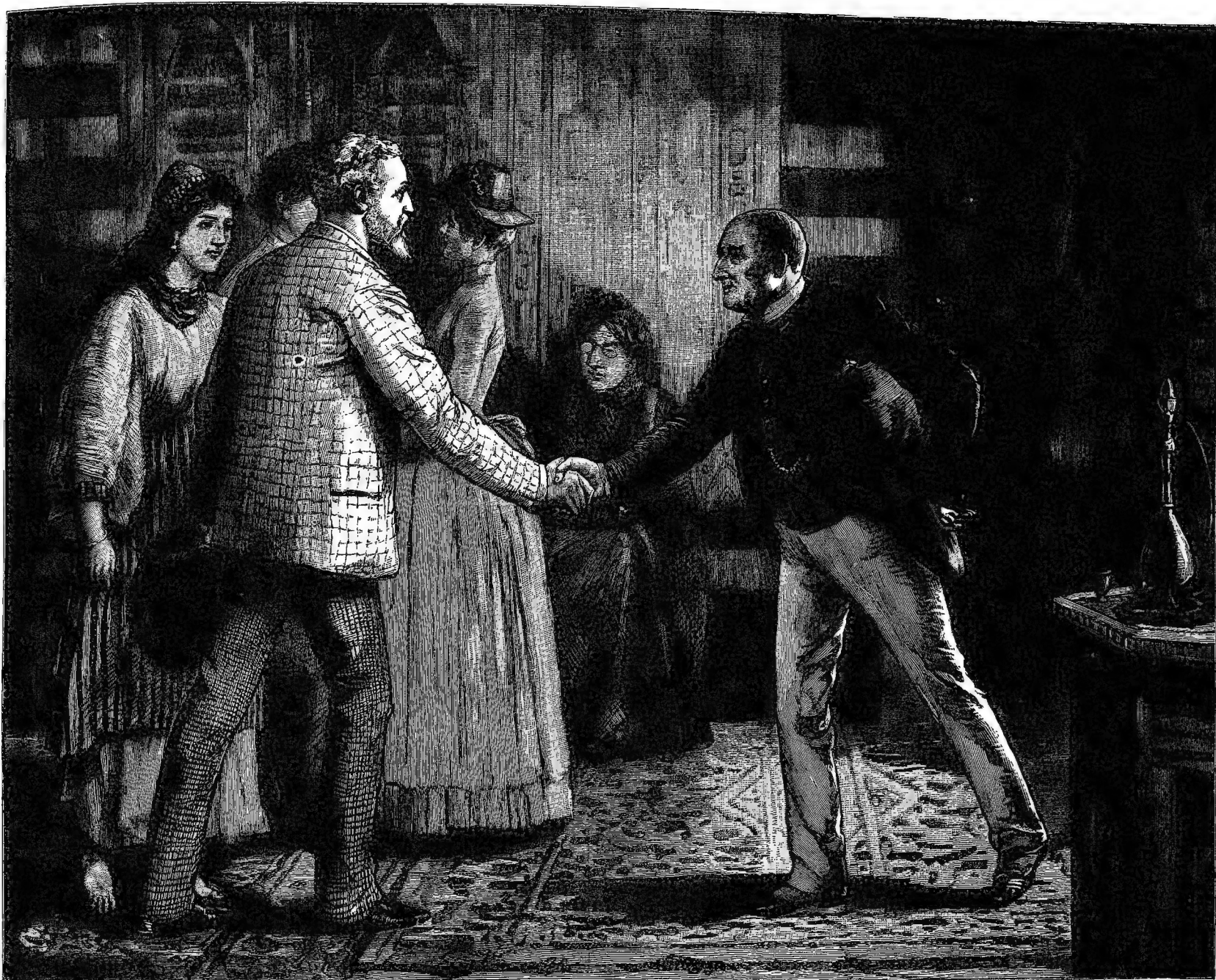
THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW

THE great Jubilee Show of the Royal Agricultural Society in Windsor Great Park, the general features of which were described in our columns last week, opened on Saturday, when no time was lost in getting to the arduous work of judging, no less than forty sets of judges beginning their labours on live stock alone. Some idea of the enormous extent of the Show may be gathered from the fact that the ground covered consists of one hundred and thirty acres, compared with the one hundred acres occupied by the great Show at Kilburn, which up to the present time was the most extensive which has ever been held. The number of entries are also far in excess, there being 996 horses at Windsor to 815 at Kilburn, 1,644 cattle to 1,007, 1,109 sheep to 841, and 265 pigs to 211—a total of 4,017 farm stock at Windsor to 2,874 at Kilburn, exclusive of poultry. The Prince of Wales, the acting President of the Society, was early on the ground on Saturday, and together with the Duke of Cambridge went over the Show ground, visiting, amongst other places, the Queen's Pavilion and the working dairy. In this last during the afternoon a lecture was given on butter-making with practical illustrations, Miss Maidment, the lecturer, being assisted by a small army of neat-handed, trimly-costumed dairymaids. The proceedings were of the greatest interest to working farmers, the apparatus being of the very newest form, one machine claiming not merely to separate the cream from the milk, but to separate the butter ready made from the fresh milk, "leaving fresh skim milk or blue milk, and not buttermilk, as is obtained as a residue by the ordinary process of churning." The great interest of the day, however, centered in the judging, the Queen sending some four-and twenty, and the Prince of Wales thirty-one exhibits. To summarise, the horses were considered hardly as good as might have been expected, while the cattle and sheep shown were pronounced to be of the highest possible merit. A complete list of the prize winners would

prove somewhat wearisome, but we may mention that rewards to the amount of 3,008*l.* were given for horses, of 3,952*l.* for cattle, of 2,507*l.* for sheep, and 740*l.* for pigs. Amongst the horses were the whole of the thoroughbred stallions which carried off the Queen's premiums in the Royal Agricultural Hall Show last February—with the exception of Sir Joseph, who has since died. Although the Show opened on Saturday, the whole of the animals had not arrived, and even up to Sunday morning the roads leading to the Show were crowded with late comers. Divine Service was held in a huge canvas erection, and was attended by the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princes Albert Victor and George, the three young Princesses, several other members of the Royal Family, and numerous noteworthy personages—great care being taken to provide good places for the drovers and herdsmen. The Dean of Windsor officiated, and preached a stirring sermon from the text, "Thou makest him to have dominion over the works of Thy hands," pointing out forcibly how the Lord of Life has trusted men with the well being of the lower animals. On Monday the Show really opened in its entirety, and was crowded throughout the day, no fewer than 6,194 five shilling visitors passing the turnstiles. The cattle judging may have been said to have been one of the chief features of the day. The Queen and Prince of Wales were both commended for their various exhibits, and Her Majesty took the first prize in the yearling bull class, the principal Shorthorn prizes being taken by Mr. Thompson. Her Majesty also took a third prize with a heifer in the Hereford section. As usual, the little Kerry cattle excited much interest amongst the general public, the Prince of Wales being an unsuccessful exhibitor, the Queen's gold medal falling to Paddy Blake, a little bull shown by the Earl of Clonmell. In the pig classes Prince Christian was an exhibitor for the first time, and took a prize for a pen of three boars. In the sheep classes the Down breeds were exceptionally good, Mr. E. Ellis, of Summersbury, Shalford, taking the first prize, though the Prince of Wales with his Southdown was

well to the fore. The trial of the horses in the huge oval was an ever-popular sight throughout the Show. In the Hunters' Class the Queen's Medal for the best mare or filly was won by Captain Fife's La Charité, and the Champion Prize, offered by the Hunters' Improvement Society, by Mr. John Cooper's Florimel. Amongst other winners of first prizes was Mr. Burdett-Coutts, M.P., amongst others for the best coach-horse, Sultan, and his hackney, Silver Bell. There was a magnificent show of cart-horses, the Queen's Gold Medal being awarded to Lord Wantage's Prince William, a winner of some standing, while Clydesdales were also good, Mr. John Gilmour's Prince of Albion winning the Queen's Medal and the Clydesdale Horse Society's Champion Prize for the best stallion of the Clydesdale breed. The ponies were a fair show, though not so numerous as might have been expected. Much interest was shown in the bee department, and particularly in the experiments made with regard to driving the swarms. In one illustration the lecturer is demonstrating that it is not necessary for those persons who keep bees in the old style or straw "skeps" to kill the bees in order to obtain the honey. He turned the old hive upside down, and, placing the new hive above it, supported by iron cramps, tapped on the side of the hive, when the bees commenced swarming from the old into the new hive. The remarkable thing was that although the lecturer was without any protection for face and hands, and that he handled the bees freely, brushing them into the hive with his hand, he was not stung. He made light of the bee-sting, and said "there was no danger unless the bees were irritated."

Taking it all in all, the Windsor Show has been by far the grandest and most comprehensive agricultural display which has ever been organised, both as regards live stock and implements bearing on every branch of farming and agriculture, and the large number of visitors which have poured through its gates throughout the week have borne witness to its great popularity with all classes and to its well-deserved success.



DRAWN BY E. F. BREWTALL, R.W.S.

Uncle Tom came forward and gave his hand, with frank apology, to Eustace.

"THE TENTS OF SHEM"

By GRANT ALLEN,

AUTHOR OF "THIS MORTAL COIL," "THE DEVIL'S DIE," &c.

CHAPTER II.

CHECK AGAIN.

SLOWLY Eustace unfolded the little bundle of documents he held in his hand, and laid them one by one on the table before him. They were worn and ragged to the last degree, mere rough memoranda jotted down on thin sheets of French foreign note; and they were folded very small into numerous squares, so much rubbed at the edges by long wear that they hardly held together in places where the strain was greatest. Uncle Tom regarded these doubtful allies with a suspicious glance. Remarkably flimsy materials indeed, he thought to himself silently, to lay before the Probate and Divorce Division!

Eustace, however, undeterred by his scrutiny, proceeded next to produce from his pocket a broken Kabyle charm—a tiny metal box which Iris at once recognised with a start as the one that Meriem had worn habitually round her neck in the mountains at Beni-Merzoug. "These documents," he said, demonstratively, turning to Uncle Tom with a quiet smile, "were found enclosed in that little box, which you see before you now on the table. The box was given to Meriem by her father, Clarence Knyvett, who strongly urged her never on any account to lose it, or part with it. It was unfortunately broken by the accident with the train, and picked up by me on the line, near Beni-Mansour, in its present damaged and crushed condition. I then for the first time became aware of the nature of the papers it contained. Meriem for her part had ascertained their importance some weeks earlier, but had been unwilling, for Miss Knyvett's sake, to disclose their contents to me, or to anyone. Nor did I in turn contemplate disclosing them till this very morning. We had made up our minds not to disturb Miss Knyvett's title to Sir Arthur's estate. Under existing circumstances, however, and to defeat Mr. Harold Knyvett's designs—upon which I, for my part, offer no opinion—I think ourselves fully justified to-day in bringing them forward for your consideration."

He looked at Meriem, who nodded a silent approval once more. Then he took up the first document and read it aloud. "It's a statement," he said, "by Meriem's father, Clarence Knyvett, explaining the circumstances under which he became, to all intents and purposes, a Kabyle in Algeria, and the reasons he had for so disposing of the other documents found with it."

Everybody leant forward with hushed attention. And this was the statement to which Iris, Uncle Tom, and Harold Knyvett listened, each in his own way, with breathless interest. "I, Clarence Knyvett, formerly cornet of the 8th Hussars in the British service, and lately, under the name of Joseph Leboutillier, a private in the 3rd Chasseurs d'Afrique, write this last account of

my life and misfortunes for the benefit of my only daughter, Meriem, to whose care I now confide it, in explanation of my accompanying will and annexed documents. The nature of the space to which I must entrust them compels brevity. I left England under strong suspicion, which I could not refute, of having forged my father, Admiral Knyvett's, name to sundry notes of hand, bills, and acceptances. I solemnly swear before the face of heaven that I did not forge one of these papers; that I received them all to be cashed on his account from my brother, Charles Wilberforce Knyvett, whom I solemnly believe to have forged them himself; that I accepted them in good faith, on his representation, as bearing my father's genuine signature; that I believed a detailed story he palmed off upon me as to why they had been uttered and why he did not desire to cash them in person; that I foolishly accepted part of the proceeds as a loan from him to assist me in the payment of debts I ought never to have contracted; and that by so doing I left myself without any means of disproving the vile accusation which my brother Charles at last permitted to be brought by my father against me in the matter."

Uncle Tom looked up with a glance of supreme contempt at his enemy, Harold.

"Like father, like son," he murmured, half-inaudibly. "He was always a sneak, Charles Wilberforce Knyvett."

"My brother Charles," Eustace went on reading, "had laid his plans so deeply, and woven his webs around me so cunningly, that I found it impossible, when the exposure came, to make my father believe the truth, though I afterwards wrote him more than one letter in the depth of my misery which I trust may have opened his eyes before he died to the true state of the case between us. For the time, however, he believed Charles, and only allowed me to escape prosecution, which I knew must almost infallibly go against me—so incredible would my true story have sounded to any jury—by convincing at my escape under disguise from England. It would have been impossible, indeed, for me to set up the true defence without making admissions about a lady, a member of my family—not discreditably but highly undesirable—which a sense of honour imperatively precluded me from ever making. Under these unhappy circumstances, I had no course open to me but to flee the country, and take refuge in France, where I enlisted for my bread in the Third Chasseurs."

"A harum-scarum fellow," Uncle Tom murmured low; "but good-hearted after all! I never thought him criminal; I never thought him criminal."

Meriem's eyes were dim with tears as Eustace read; but she held Iris's hand tight in her own meanwhile, and Iris, in return, stroked her soft arm tenderly. The story went on in brief language

to describe the circumstances under which Clarence Knyvett had felt himself bound in turn to desert from the French colours during what seemed to him the essentially unjust Kabyle war, and thus, of pure necessity, to cast in his lot with that half-savage Mohammedan mountain people.

"By no fault of my own," he wrote, pathetically, "I thus found myself at last proscribed and an outlaw before the eyes of the two most powerful and civilised nations in all Christendom, and compelled for my own safety outwardly to conform to the distasteful rites and usages of Islam. Hunted to earth, and banished for ever from home, I accepted the inevitable. I became as a Kabyle, and took to myself a wife among my adopted countrymen. But not knowing what disposition of his property my father might make, and anxious to secure to my children the benefit, if any, accruing to them under his possible will, I induced my wife, after going through the native Kabyle ceremony with me in her own village, to be secretly married to me at the Mairie at St. Cloud, in accordance with the *lex loci* then and there prevailing, in a manner that would be recognised as undoubtedly valid by any English court of law."

Eustace paused, and looked at Uncle Tom significantly. Uncle Tom arranged his necktie with much studied care, and glanced at his boots with a non-committing glance, much wondering what might next be coming in this very unexpected and upsetting document.

"So Meriem's Uncle Clarence's daughter after all, in law as in fact!" Iris exclaimed, fervently.

"Stop a moment, stop a moment, my dear!" Uncle Tom interposed, with a frightened face. "Not so fast, Iris, not so fast, I beg of you. The register of the *Etat Civil* at St. Cloud was completely destroyed in the last insurrection—before our own—and the marriage may, therefore, be provable or not—provable or not, according to circumstances."

With a quiet smile, Eustace read on the paper to the very end, where Clarence Knyvett, at length, declared how he went forth with his life in his hand on his last expedition, ignorant whether he would ever return alive or not, and anxious for the safety of his only daughter. "It's attested, you observe," he said, handing it over for examination to Uncle Tom, "by two priests of the Mission at St. Cloud, as having been deposed to before them by Joseph Leboutillier; and it's also sworn to as a true statement—unexamined judicially, *comme papier de famille*, by *le nommé Yusuf, Kabyle*, before the *Juge de Paix* at Palaestro, in Grande Kabylie."

"So I see," Uncle Tom responded, drily. As yet uncertain whether this thing might lead, he was disinclined to commit himself to anything definite.

But Harold Knyvett looked down at them all with a fixed sneer.

THE SHAH AND HIS COUNTRY, I.

BY CECIL SMITH



BUTCHER

THE LAND of the Lion and the Sun! It sounds pleasant, does it not, in this chilly island of fogs, where the sun comes but rarely, and the only lion is the particular Society one of the season, whoever he may be? Well, we are to have a fresh lion this year in the lord of that land, and, Inshallah! let us hope he will bring the sun with him. The Shah's present visit to England is coincident with the awakening of a new era for Persia, an era of progress, and probably of improvement. The Sleeping Beauty is rubbing her eyes after her long sleep of centuries, and ere long she will awaken, if we mistake not, to a new life and

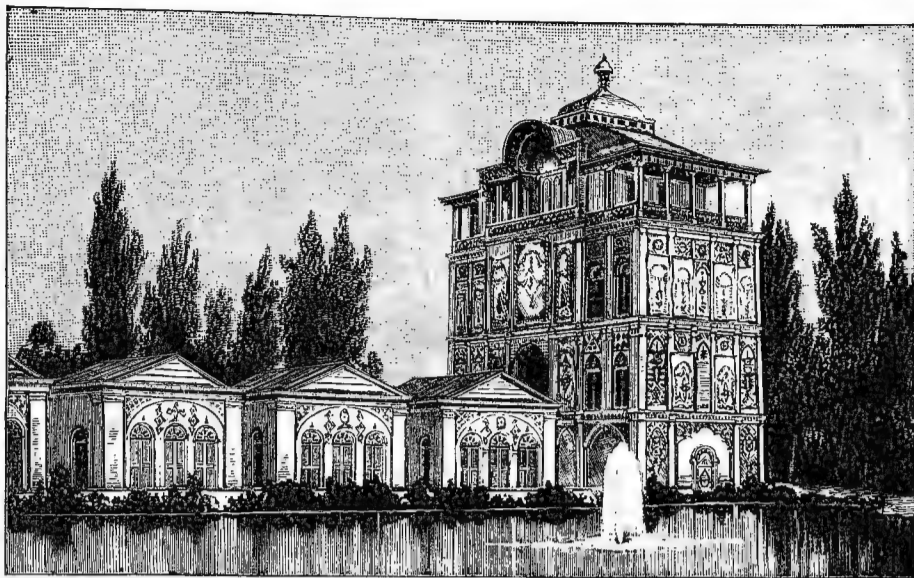
sun, unless, like myself, he is a sort of salamander; but then he will come back with a life's store of "Arabian Nights" experience of the only country where the atmosphere of the "Arabian Nights" still lingers, with its genii and its hours and its enchanted palaces.

The country of Persia, it will be remembered, consists of a long strip, stretching from the Caspian on the north to the Persian Gulf on the south, and lying between Turkey in Asia and India—that is to say, it has for its neighbours Turkey on the west, and on the east Beluchistan, Afghanistan, and the Russian province of Khorassan. Towards both its seas it is shut in by great chains of mountains, of which the ascent is made by steep and difficult passes, but when once these natural barriers are surmounted the entire country is one vast table-land, broken up indeed into innumerable plains by ranges of mountains running in a N.W. and S.E. direction, but of which the altitude is never less than 2,000 feet above the sea level. Hence the wonderful climate with which Persia is gifted.

In no place is it ever so hot as to be intolerable; there is nearly always a cool hour or two before the dawn, and the constant neighbourhood of high mountains ensures a fairly constant supply of water. Otherwise, for about nine months of the year, the climate is marvellously dry. The winter is exceptionally severe for the short time during which it lasts, supplying most excellent snow and ice, which in some parts is stored in houses specially constructed for this purpose against the hot season, but in the summer rain and damp are of rare occurrence: it is easy to imagine what effects of distance and what luminous shadows one may see where there is absolutely no atmospheric cause to limit one's horizon.

The main result of this extreme dryness is that there is no cultivation where water does not exist: sprinkle but a cupful of water in the apparently arid soil and you have fertility at once: it is easy, then, to understand how much store the Persians set upon water, and what devices they employ for its preservation and distribution. Indeed, one soon learns to value it oneself when one has been two or three days' march with a parched tongue and nothing but a modicum of brackish liquid from a skin to moisten it, that is the time to appreciate what really good water is: it is extraordinary how soon one learns that there is water and water, and becomes a connoisseur in water tasting. One can quite understand David's longing for a drink of the good well of Jerusalem, and the differences of the patriarchal herdsmen about the wells. With the Persian it is a real passion, he loves the sound of rippling water, and no garden, however small, is complete without its main streamlet passing through it, from whence the smaller channels are led which irrigate the beds and trees, and without which nothing would live.

It is difficult to conceive anything more conducive to philo-



ISHRATABAD, THE FIRST PALACE OF THE SHAH OUTSIDE TEHERAN

sophical reflection than to lie in the glorious shadow of one of these perfect gardens with a bowl of iced apricots standing in the water beside you, and the kalia (water-pipe) bearer well within



ARMENIAN WOMAN AND PERSIAN CRADLE



THE GREAT MAIDAN, OR SQUARE, AT ISFAHAN, WITH REVIEW OF TROOPS BY THE ZIL-I-SULTAN. THE ZIL IS THE ELDEST SON OF THE SHAH, AND UNTIL LATELY WAS GOVERNOR OF SOUTHERN PERSIA



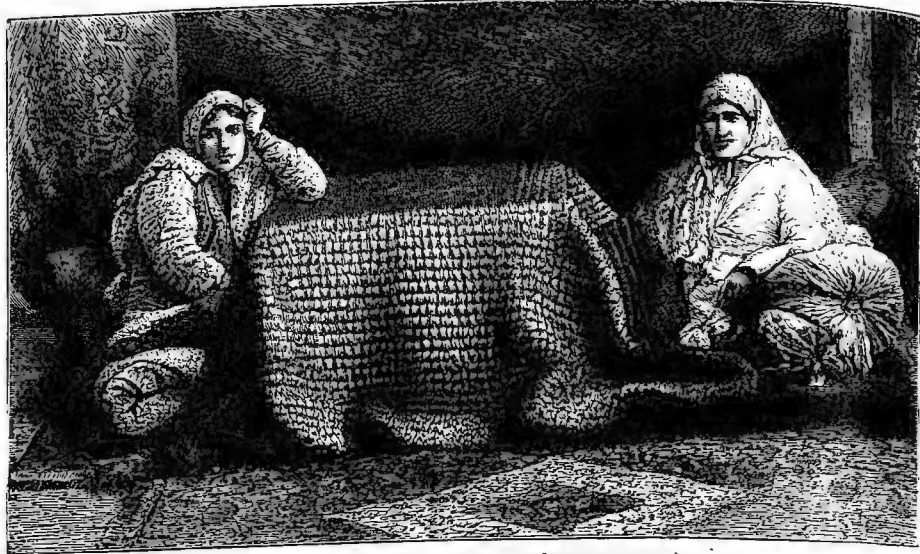
A MIRZA, OR BUSINESS SECRETARY

of course, there is none), they are liable to become, in an unpleasant sense, "man-holes," and for that matter, "beast-holes" as well.

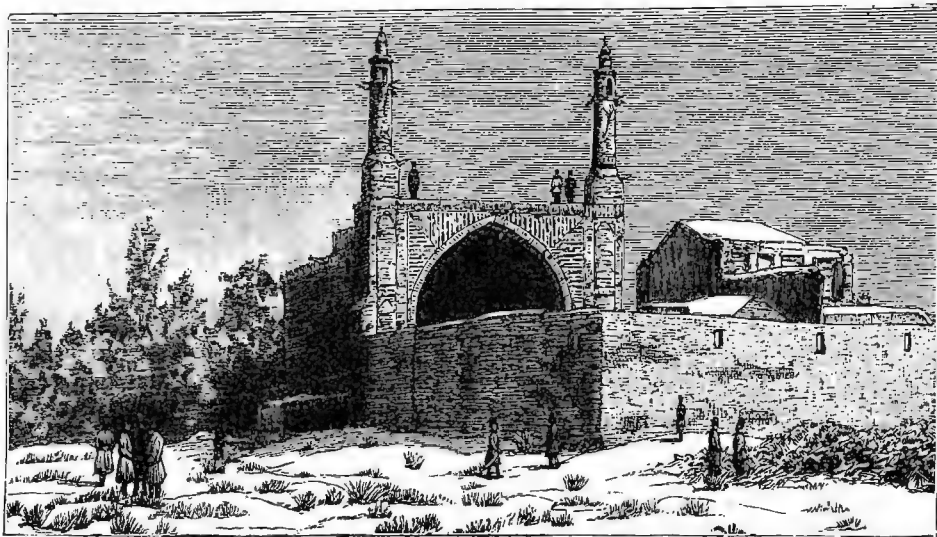
After all, I suppose, we are ourselves not so very far from a time when we were open to a similar reproach, for in the Court Leet records of the Manor of Manchester it is recorded that, in 1681, one Richard Williamson was fined half a noble for "getting clay in the highway, and leaving a hole to the danger of passengers."

And then these kannât holes have one compensating advantage—they are a refuge for any number of the blue rock pigeons, which give very pretty sport to a gun on horseback.

Travelling is, of course, done entirely on horse or mule back, with donkeys for the carriage of goods and the poorer class of natives; in the South camels are little used, but in the Northern provinces long strings of them are frequently met, the nose of each tied to his neighbour's tail, with the



WOMEN USING A KOORSEE (FOOTWARMER)



SHAKING MINARETS OUTSIDE ISFAHAN

invariable "yabu," a sorry-looking pony, at the head of the string for their encouragement. In the absence of roads, wheeled-vehicles are naturally out of the question; for the conveyance of women and children or invalids either the kajava or takht-i-rewan is used; the former is a kind of square box, which forms a sort of pannier, into which the occupant is packed somewhat tightly; the latter is a more elaborate form of litter, which is slung by means of poles on to a mule fore and aft.

In Teheran itself, and for about fifty miles north of it, actual carriages are used; but they are of wonderful construction, being called upon to perform feats which would make a London cab-

bivouac, or as the Persians say, "manzel," caravanserais are built at convenient stages along the main routes; these consist of large quadrangles, with a space in the centre for tethering beasts, and around the four sides a number of small rooms facing inwards, slightly raised above the level of the ground. These caravanserais have mostly been built by the beneficence of private individuals, and some of them are really fine specimens of architecture; they are free to anybody, from the highest to the lowest, with practically no charge, and no limit to your stay. We managed as a rule to reach a caravanserai by breakfast, so as to avoid spending the great heat in the open; but our night bivouac was generally under the stars, and those glorious nights form part of my most pleasant recollections.

Travelling by caravan is, however, fortunately not the quickest mode by which long distances can be travelled in Persia. There is an institution called "chapar," a horse-post, which is deserving of the highest respect, both on account of its antiquity, as it dates, probably, from the days of Xerxes and Darius, and also on account of its practical utility. It is, to the other modes of Persian travelling, as an express steamer would be to a canal boat. Post-houses, "chapar-khaneh," which are, in reality, however, little more than stables with a yard and loft, are kept up, nominally under Government authority, at intervals of twenty to thirty miles all along the main roads which radiate from the capital to the extremities of the kingdom; and here, for a small charge, relays of saddle horses can be obtained, by which, if need be, a continuous rate of progress can be kept up day and night. The horses, as a rule, when first brought out of the stables appear sorry-looking animals, but they brighten up on the road, and it is possible to do the greater part of one's stage at a fair canter. With a little hard riding, one can easily cover from eighty to one hundred miles a day; one sleeps, of course, on the ground, for baggage you have what you can get into a small pair of saddle-bags, for food a few tinned soups, and a flask of whisky or a pocket filter to make the local water drinkable.

These are circumstances that one easily gets accustomed to, and there is something very exhilarating in this method of going; to my mind, it is far less fatiguing, after the first day or so, than the eternal monotonous movement of a horse's walk. In travelling by caravan, I used to do most of the stages, by preference, on foot, whereas, eighty miles of chaparing simply makes one tired enough to sleep soundly.

The measure of distances from place to place is counted in "farsakhs," a word which is another survival of ancient Persia—it corresponds to the *parasang* in which Xenophon's army counted their marches, and, like the German *stunde*, is the amount than can be travelled in an hour, going at caravan pace; this, of course, varies according to the nature of the ground, the *farsakh* in mountainous country being materially shorter than that of the plain—broadly speaking, it will average about three and a half to four miles.

The route by which we went took us straight through the country, from Bushire on the Persian Gulf, to Resht on the Caspian. On the way, one passes most of the principal towns, which follow one another pretty much in a straight line from south to north:—Shiraz, Isfahan, Kashan, Kûm, Teheran; and it is curious to trace the local differences of race which distinguish the Northern and Southern Persians. The truest type is found in the province of Fars, and a handsome type it is, with the aquiline nose, high forehead, and full lips; as one looks at the natives of the Murghab district, one might fancy that the Persepolitan friezes of Xerxes and Darius had come to life, so little has this type changed; and, even to this day, the long coal-black hair of your companion at Persepolis is carefully trained, just as on the sculptures is that of the "Immortals." But in the North, the farther one goes, the more the type seems to approach the Turcoman; the form of hat changes, the little felt hemisphere giving place to the tall lambskin cylinder which in Tabriz assumes enormous proportions; even the forms of Art exhibit a difference, the carpets of the North showing, as a rule, a Turanian preference for geometric forms of pattern, whereas those of the South have their designs, like their dyes, taken from the veritable carpet of flowers which clothes their plains in spring.

Taking them as a whole, the Persians may well claim place in the front rank of Oriental nations; indeed, in many respects they are totally unlike an Oriental race, at least unlike our received notions, which are mainly based upon an estimate of the mild Hindoo and the unspeakable Turk. With the ordinary Oriental they have really nothing in common except their religion, and even here they have separate tenets.

The last visit of the Shah to Europe has left behind stories of the behaviour of his Court which might have passed very well in the time of our friend Hajji Baba, but which, to any one who knows the Persians of to-day at home, are a patent and absurd travesty; and so, when a gallant officer thinks fit to go through the



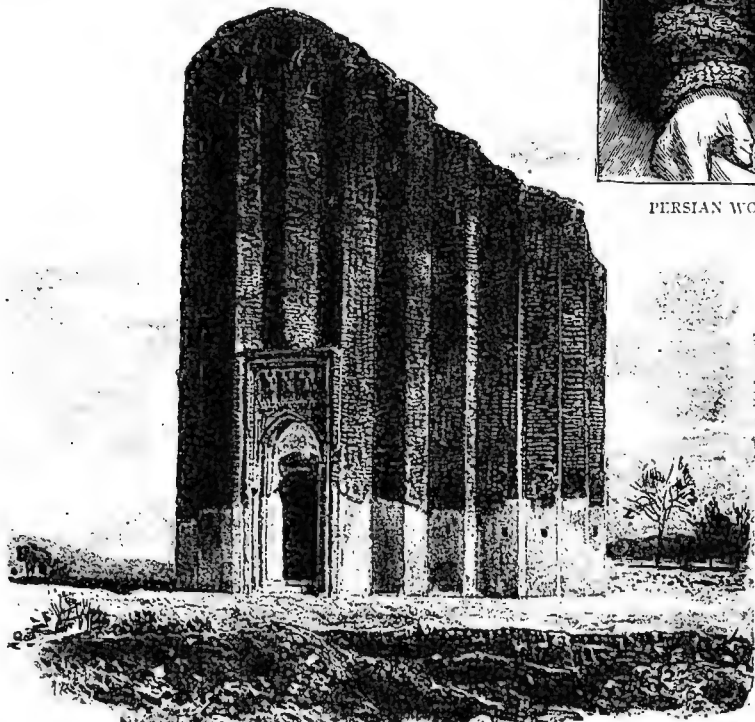
PERSIAN WOMAN OF THE MIDDLE CLASS WITH NECKLACE

man's hair stand on end. We left Teheran in something that had been once a sort of barouche, and pair; all went well until we had safely negotiated our first ditch, when we were brought up short by a telegraph wire which crossed the track, about a foot from the ground; by dint of standing upon it we got safely across, but another quarter of an hour brought us up again, this time with a hind-wheel off; and we sat in the friendly shade of a telegraph post while our driver, evidently experienced in such contretemps, hammered the damaged wheel together with a stray flintstone. On the whole, a good horse was much preferable to this; and for about 20*l.* a very fair Arab or Turcoman can be purchased. If you have much baggage, a caravan of donkeys or mules is necessary; and as, of course, your rate of travelling is limited to the pace of your slowest animal, this method does not admit of a fast rate of progression; as a rule "caravan" means about thirty to forty miles a day; that is starting before sunrise, you do your first twenty miles to bivouac by about 11 A.M., with a shorter stage from about 3 to 6 P.M. For

call. Contentions about the water supply are not confined to patriarchal times: in places where the water supply is limited, it is usual for each garden to be allowed one or two days in the week when the water is turned on; in this case, a wily gardener is a fruitful source of contention, for he will arise privily by night, and, with a clod of earth and a shovel, will leave your neighbour a howling wilderness, turning your own thirsty land into a running water. The commonest form of aqueduct is the kannât, which is met with especially in the centre of Persia, and is a striking feature of the country; by this method, a number of vertical shafts are excavated in a line following the direction in which the water is required to go; the bases of these shafts are joined by a channel at the requisite slope, and often at a great depth. By this system of subterranean tunnelling the water is kept at a minimum of evaporation, and theft thereof is rendered difficult. Now the kannât digger is not restricted in his choice of a suitable spot for his mole-like operations, and as it happens as often as not that these yawning holes follow the centre of the track (road,



GENERAL OUTDOOR DRESS OF WOMEN, SHOWING METHOD OF VEILING THE MOUTH



REH MINAR: AN OLD TOWER OF THE FIRE-WORSHIPPERS AT REH, NEAR TEHERAN, NOW RESTORED



GENERAL INDOOR DRESS OF PERSIAN WOMAN



TYPE OF OLD PERSIAN OF THE MIDDLE CLASS



EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF THE SHAH, RECENTLY SET UP IN THE MAIDAN, AT TEHRAN



PUNISHMENT AT SCHOOL

country "disguised" as an Armenian horse-dealer, or a clever French lady "disguised" in trousers, the "barbarians" are far from being deceived, but they are polite enough to conceal their impressions of these individuals as being "fuzul," slightly wanting. The upper classes, as a rule, are fairly well-informed even about European affairs, of which a summary passes by telegram daily through the capital. They are of a restless, active disposition, and their culture, intelligence, and imagination have earned them their title of the "Frenchmen of the East." They lie, it is true; but, as a writer who knows them thoroughly has remarked, "Their untruthfulness is not altogether vicious; much of it is little more than a form of politeness which ceases to deceive those who are familiar with their ways. Their ever-active imagination accounts for as much more of it, as well as for the poetic and artistic instincts by which they are so eminently distinguished." Their average standard of literary culture, indeed, is exceedingly high; and it is no uncommon thing to hear an apt quotation from one of their great poets in the mouth of an ordinary servant. They have a certain naive philosophy which is quite charming when it is not annoying; your true philosopher does not hurry himself, and, just as in Spain, one for ever hears the "mañana, por mañana," so in Persia, when one is anxious for the completion of a task, it is annoying to be met with "Ferdar, pus ferdar, Inshallah!" ("Tomorrow, or the day after, if God will"). We met with one curious instance of the judicial temperament of the native on our march, at a certain village, south of Shiraz, one of our muleteers fell out with an inhabitant, and the news was brought to us that our friend was to "eat sticks" (i.e., be bastinadoed); this would have interfered with our intention of starting next day at daybreak, and we therefore sent an expostulation to the head man of the village; his answer came back, that since this muleteer's liberty was desirable for the Shahis, the ends of justice would be equally met if we delivered another muleteer in his place to be sticked. It is needless to state that in the end a compromise was effected, and the sticks remained uneaten.

Almost every little village in Persia has its school, and it quite reminds one of an English village to hear the rows of little urchins repeating in a sing-song chant, after the schoolmaster, the "Moallim." He receives, generally, fees varying from 6d. to 1s. a-month: reading and writing are taught, but probably most of the system is oral, and this early training may partly account for the intimate acquaintance displayed in after life with the works of Hafiz and Firdusi. For the purpose of discipline, our illustration shows that the same methods are known as among ourselves—besides the dunce's cap, the ferule is at hand, and, for extreme cases, a special miniature arrangement for "sticking" the culprit. It is not unusual to find among the poorer classes an absolute ignorance of reading and writing. A notable example of this was the cook of Major Wells, with whom I spent a delightful three weeks outside Teheran. Among this gentleman's duties was included that of marketing for the household, and in this connection he had to submit a weekly account of his disbursements; as he did not happen to be accustomed to any of our received conventional methods of writing, the cook invented a system of his own, of which a specimen is given in our illustration; it seems to me to display admirably the national ingenuity, as well as being a document of great interest to the philologist; it contains just as much 'the origin of all written language as do the Egyptian hieroglyphics, or the picture-writings of the American Indians.

His choice of colours was somewhat limited, being restricted to the use of three pencils, a black, a blue, and a red one; he therefore uses the black one for all general purposes, the red to indicate

the conventional colour of meat, while the blue is reserved for liquids or vegetables; unfortunately in our reproduction it has not been possible to give these variations of colour, and neither has full justice been done to his draughtsmanship, so the account is not nearly so intelligible as it is in the original. Like all Persian writing, it goes from right to left, and each square contains a separate item; there are here two pages, which must be taken as divided down the centre. We begin with the top right-hand corner.

Before the daily accounts begin, we have a series of advances recorded to the other servants of the establishment, whose portraits are drawn in, with the sums lent to each; thus, beginning from the right, we have "item, to the washerman, for a shirt (the shirt is here represented), ten kerans (francs); item, to Mahomet, twelve kerans," and so on; and it is surprising to see in the original how this artistic genius has caught the characteristic features of the person he wished to portray. We now come to the daily account, which commences with the top small square on the right-hand side; first, the day of the week is given, as follows: in Persia the days of the week are named according to their order after Friday, which is Shambah, Saturday being "yek (one) Shambah," Sunday "do (two) Shambah," and so on; now the first syllable of Shambah is Sham, which is the word signifying a candle; and so on the right he draws a candle, i.e., a black vertical line surmounted by a red flame, beside which he puts four dashes; the whole thus indicates "char Shambah," or Tuesday. On Tuesday then he bought five

eggs; the price was given in the second square, but erased; he also bought a bottle of vinegar (coloured red and blue) for five shahis (about twopence), a piece of ice, three kerans. It is naturally difficult to draw liquids in the abstract, so as to distinguish one sort from another; he therefore keeps in his kitchen a separate bowl for each sort of liquid, milk, wine, vinegar, &c., each of which bowls has a distinguishing mark; and in his hieroglyphic system it is sufficient to draw the rough outline of the interior of a bowl, with a mark at the bottom, and we know at once for what it is intended; in the fifth square then we have a bowl of cream for four kerans, then a bottle of vinegar, three shahis; and a quantity of gelatine, the wobbly nature of which is represented in the picture by its wavy edge, two kerans, two shahis; this brings us to Panj Shambah (Wednesday), on which he buys asparagus, flour, and a duck, and so the account proceeds. With a very little practice, a system like this is rendered quite as intelligible as our own prosaic system of words and figures, and it is certainly more picturesque.

As a rule, they are excellent masters of cuisine, and even on the march, where a single horse carries the entire kitchen as well as the cook, one is surprised at the success they attain under apparently the most unpromising circumstances. To realise the joys of "pillaws," with the wonderful rice, "kalobs" (fat lambs' tail sea-



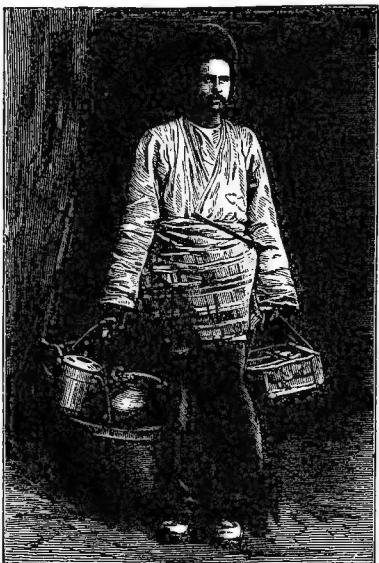
GROUP OF PERSIANS, SHOWING GENERAL TYPES: THE WOMEN ARE SEATED IN FRONT; IN THE MIDDLE ARE MOLLAS (PRIESTS) WEARING TURBANS

soned and skewered on sticks), and "brilliant" (chopped and seasoned meat), one must go to Persia. The butcher is little more than a slaughtering, for as a general rule he does not appreciate the different value of different joints; your cook goes to the bazaar, and cuts off whatever joint he likes; while in the majority of cases the meat he buys will be mutton, for, except among the Armenians, beef is rarely eaten.

For nearly all purposes of marketing, recourse is had to the bazaar, which exists in every town, and most villages; of course there are shops as well, and there are also the peripatetic tradesmen and hawkers, as with us; the sherbet-seller, who offers you out of an elaborately-carved ladle of pearwood a kind of syrupy, perfumed, cool drink; the tea-seller; the pipe-hawker, of whom you can buy a whiff from a kalkan, the best form of smoking in the world; the bread-seller, who dispenses the curious drab wafer-looking flaps which do duty for bread—this is unleavened—the better quality is of three kinds, all much thicker, and like excellent griddle-cakes. Besides these, one sees in the streets a host more; but the more reputable tradesman, and specially the "kossib," or handicraftsman, generally affects the bazaar. This is a long vaulted arcade, or series of arcades, lined on either side with booths raised about three feet above the ground, on which the owner squats among his wares in the cool, deep shadows, while the chattering, chaffing throng of horsemen, pedestrians, and veiled women passes among the sleeping dogs down the centre. In the larger bazaars the craftsmen of a



SHERBET SELLER



TEA SELLER



BREAD SELLER



DENTIST



SHAH'S RUNNERS, "SHATIRK"

trade by tradition keep pretty much together, as they do in Constantinople, where in one arcade is the jewellers' quarter, in another the clothes-merchants, and so on; this encourages healthy competition, but it becomes rather appalling in the copper-smiths' quarter, where each one tries to out-hammer his neighbour, and the clatter is deafening.

The dress of the men is simple, and has probably undergone very little change for centuries past. It consists among the lower classes of a pair of loose, baggy trousers, and one or two tunics, both of the glazed calico for which the country has long been famous, either printed or dyed, as a rule, a deep blue; these are confined at the waist with a "cummerbund," or long scarf of silk or wool, wound round and round; the feet, if covered, are enclosed in a pair of white slippers, of which the uppers are made of knitted cotton, the soles of hammered rags tipped with horn; these are excellent in every way, being light, cool, and durable, besides giving the foot full play. The upper classes are now taking to the European style of trousers, boots, and frock-coat. The head is rarely shown uncovered—either a brimless brown cap of stiff felt (among the lower classes) or a tall lambskin hat being invariably worn. The reason of this is partly, no doubt, the fact that the head of a true believer is usually shorn; sometimes the tonsure is only on the crown, but very often a broad strip is shorn from forehead to nape, as in our illustration, leaving only a "karkool," or long, thin lock, which is rolled up and hidden under the hat, and which is to enable Mahomet to draw the wearer up into Paradise, should the necessity arise. To

make up for this desert on the crown, the side-locks are allowed to grow to some length, and are brought back with great care behind the ear in two "Zulf," or "love-locks." Combing these "Zulf" is a religious exercise, and the devout Mussulman performs his evening prayer and his evening toilette at the same time; hence it is usual on embroidered prayer-carpet to see a place marked out for the comb. White hair is not looked upon as an attractive feature of old age, and at first it strikes one as odd that there seem to be no aged people about, the reason being this, that both hair and beard among the lower classes are dyed as age comes on, the fashionable colour being a deep red, which is sometimes varied with a kind of blue-black, so that the legend of "Bluebeard" has its origin in fact. The old Persian in the picture, whose age must have been over seventy, had a beard of a delightful tint—that kind of Venetian auburn of which Mr. Luke Fildes is so fond. It is pretty enough when seen round a fair young Italian forehead, but as a setting to the pallid and sunken chops of an old Persian sinner it is simply appalling. Whether it is that they dislike the white colour for itself, I don't know; nor whether it is sheer love of Art that makes them decorate with pink in graceful patterns their white mules, and occasionally their white sheep. As a rule, their sense of colour is exceedingly refined, and seems inborn; that is natural enough in a country so full of sunlight and colour. It is only in these latter days of English and Russian importations that a danger has arisen of their being corrupted by the hideous monstrosities of Feringhi vulgarity.

The men's dresses, then, although plain, are capable of a good deal of quiet gorgeousness of colour. One of the servants, for example, who travelled with me had a pretty taste in clothes: over his sky-blue trousers he wore a frock-coat which was my envy and admiration: it was of a bright buttercup colour, which time had mellowed in parts into a delicate primrose; the whole was girded with a violet "cummerbund;" regarded from the back, Meshedi Houssein suggested the promise of spring; but from a front view his aspect was wintry. In the great cosmogony of Nature, the male is more worthy than the female; it is only our effete civilisation that prompts us to adorn our sisters and female cousins and aunts in rainbow tints, while we go clad in sad and sombre hues. They manage these things differently in Persia: there it is the men who are variegated, the women, as a rule, monochrome. That is to say, in their outdoor dress at least; in public, self-effacement in the form of a dark blue "chuddar," enveloping them from head to foot, is the badge of all the tribe of women: this is wrapped completely round the form, leaving only a small space for the eyes and for breathing, and even this is generally covered with a white gauze. To complete the outdoor dress, a pair of loose leg-coverings are put on, consisting of trousers and socks in one, each leg being made separately, as is shown in the illustration; the feet are slipped into an elegant pair of slippers of coloured leather or shagreen, which reach only to the commencement of the heel; this has the effect of limiting their freedom of movement considerably, an effect, perhaps, not altogether undesired by their lords and masters: certainly these blue and black bundles have an irritatingly *intrigante* air as they shuffle their way along.

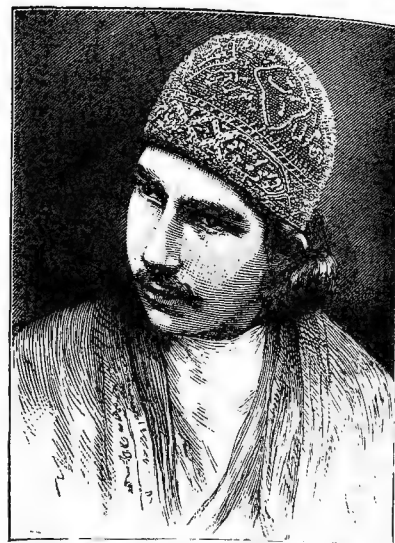
But at home, in the retirement of the "anderun," the women's apartments, the case is very different; the sombre-looking chrysalis within four walls casts off the outer husk, and becomes a gorgeously-clad butterfly. Unlike the dress of the men, that of the women has in the present century undergone considerable change. Of old, the most wonderful silks, brocades, velvets, and lace were in use for the dress, and no amount of time or labour was spared to produce marvels of needlework, which were handed down as heirlooms in families. At the beginning of the century, when the fashion was altering, it was a common thing to find the slaves of a great lady decked out in these relics of finery which she had discarded. Now they are no longer in use for dress, and are made up principally for wrapping clothes in, for bundle cloths, "dastmal-i-bogcheh." I bought, principally from dealers in Kashan, a large series of these priceless brocades; some of them are of great age, and of the highest interest in connection with the history of silk and needlework, in which so much is traceable to the influence of mediæval and ancient Persia. Our illustrations show the character of the modern dress, which consists of a white chemisette, "perhan," over which is a short jacket of gay colour; the rest of the costume, "tumbun,"

is formed by a number of short skirts held together by a running string, like our ballet-skirts, but shorter. In winter, white socks are worn, an over-mantle with short sleeves, and the head is covered with a square of silk or embroidered cotton, "chargat," fastened under the chin with a brooch.

Among other specimens of needlework in my collection, I was fortunate in securing a pair of "nagsh," or embroidered trousers, such as were formerly worn by Persian women: they consist of two separate squares of calico, one for each leg, so thickly embroidered with elaborate patterns in coloured silks that the fabric is quite stiff: they are no doubt of the same family as the pair of trousers which was sent over from Persia as a present to our Queen Caroline (?), and which were so richly embroidered that they stood on end without support. The working of nagsh was supposed to occupy the wearer from the time of her girlhood till the time of her marriage, and one can readily believe that many years of work must have been spent upon them. Trousers of this kind are still worn by Farsi women at Yezd and Kermân, also by some Kurds and other nomad women. I cannot do better than quote from a letter which I received from General Houtum Schindler on this subject. "Up to about 1850," he says, "Persian ladies of the better classes wore long, loose trousers or petticoats in two sections (divided skirts) reaching to about a span above the ankles. The present Shah introduced short petticoats, and, in 1860 Persian ladies of fashion wore them about eighteen inches or less in length. Half a dozen or more were put on at a time, and one of them was of quilted silk, and stood out stiff, like a crinoline. Small steel-wire crinolines, now only used by dancing girls, were also sometimes worn. The legs were bare, and short socks covered the feet. Stockings were then introduced, and green silk ones were considered most fashionable, with sky-blue or scarlet garters above the knee. Ladies now wear their loose trousers reaching to the knee, and cover their legs with tight-fitting trousers, putting on each leg separately; the tight-fitting trousers are of cloth or silk in winter, and of linen or muslin in summer. Some Persian ladies started steel dress-improvers last year. Women of the lower classes generally dispense with leg coverings, but wear their petticoats, or divided skirts, much longer, sometimes as far as the ankles." It seems dreadful to think of it, but, in all probability, before many years

as far as the ladies of Teheran will be having their dresses from Paris. As far as an unbeliever can judge (which is very little), their faces are distinctly handsome, with their full-moon outline and lustrous dark eyes; the cheeks are usually made up, the red and white being laid on, not entirely by nature's own hand, and, like our old fashion of patches, they have little stars or other patterns painted in. As a rule, a profusion of jewellery, principally of solid gold, silver being employed mainly by the poorer classes—the inevitable turquoise being carried in some form or another, for luck, by almost every one, from the highest to the lowest.

The architecture of Persia is a most interesting study: one sees how to this day the same climatic and social conditions are producing the same results as were evidently brought about in the



SUFI DERVISH (OF A SECT OF MYSTICS)



GOING TO A PARTY, ESCORTED BY A "FARNOUS" (LANTERN) BEARER



PERSIAN OFFICIALS AT WORK

architecture of twenty-four centuries ago. In this dry climate there is little wood to be had, and that little is not durable; on the other hand, there is no stone of a nature easily workable, and so a clay or mud construction is practically for ordinary purposes Hobson's choice. As between sun-dried and kiln-dried bricks, it is obvious that the scarcity of fuel decides in favour of the former, which are called "khesht."

So long as it is not subjected to much damp, a mud construction is absolutely durable, provided only that its surface is properly preserved; this is effected either by a periodical rolling and tinkering, or else, as in our illustration, the whole is coated with "gatch," a plaster covering; this at once suggests decoration, and so we have wall-paintings. In ancient Persia, as the excavations of M. Dieulafoy at Susa have shown, the walls were revetted with enamelled tiles or mosaic; the same construction is to this day carried on in the more important buildings; thus, the spandrels of mosques are usually of enamelled tiles, "arjur," the exterior of the domes usually of mosaic.

This mud construction necessarily involved a great thickness of wall, with two results: first, the interior is rendered almost impervious to the extremes of heat and cold; and, secondly, it admits of being broken up into any number of recesses; these recesses, "takhtchehs," not only break up the dull monotony of a flat wall, but are practically useful where there is no wood; tables, chairs, and shelves are at a discount, the people therefore sit upon the ground, and the ledge of the takhtcheh is at a convenient height to answer the purpose of both table and shelf. The habit of thus breaking up the walls is carried out equally in the exterior *façades* of houses, and in constructions of "arjur," while even in the ancient remains at Persepolis, which are mainly of marble, the same principle has evidently been adopted; but there is no doubt that its origin in all cases may be traced to the constructive peculiarities of the mud material which is pre-eminently the material of the country.

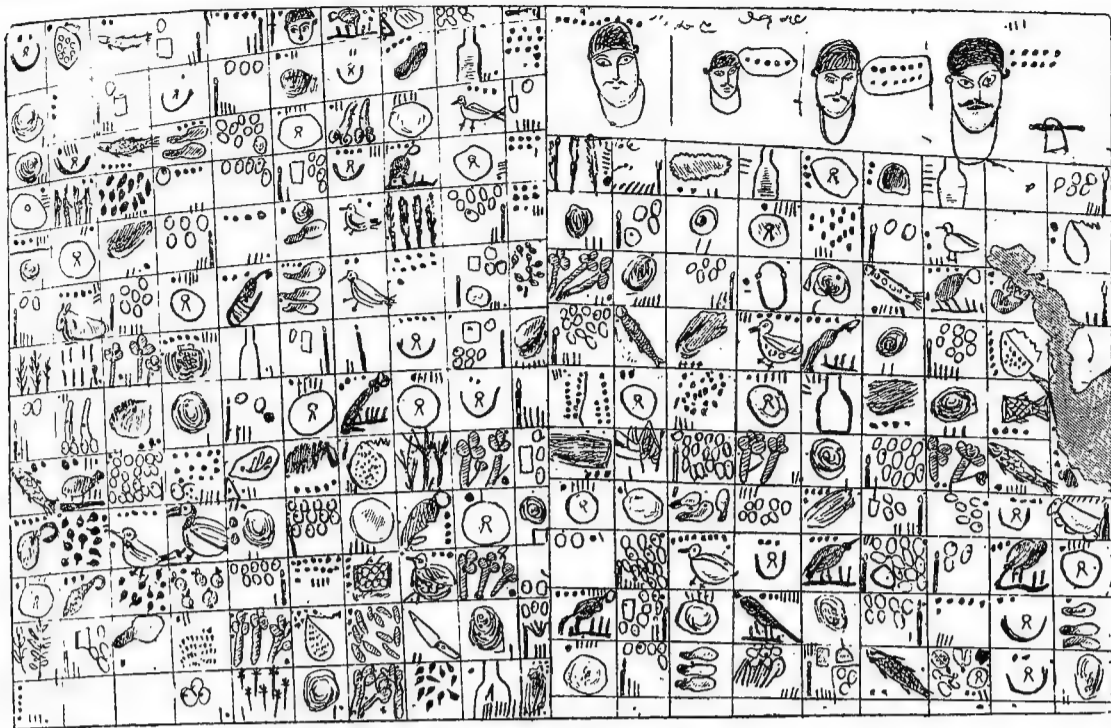
The roofs as a rule are flat, and this, of course, is admirably suited to the universal habit of sleeping, in the hot nights, on the roof. It involves the use of wooden beams, on which a layer of straw and then a layer of "carghil" (chopped straw and mud) is laid. But, if wooden beams are not easily procurable, recourse is had to vaulting in carghil and gatch; and there is no doubt that the beautiful process of stalactite vaulting originated in Persia, and was borrowed thence by the Moors and Arabs.

In a Persian house, the great object is seclusion and privacy: consequently the buildings are rarely of more than one story, and have no outlet towards the street except the door: the exterior is as unpretending as possible, and a strong contrast to the lavish decoration of the interior. Hence, a Persian street, if it consists of houses alone, presents a somewhat untenanted appearance: it is only as you catch a glimpse through an

open door of the charming garden beyond that you realise how much comfort and beauty is concealed behind this forbidding exterior.

Much has been said about the decay of prosperity in Persia by travellers who have seen rows and rows of broken-down ruined houses outside every village. The explanation is perfectly simple:

will be interesting to our young readers. First, as to a very cool, soft, and not expensive material, specially brought out for the river and the tennis-court; it is called "Henley Boating Flannel." Very fine and pliable, it is exactly the material best adapted for the purpose intended; it is made with a wide border of narrow and wide stripes.



A PERSIAN COOK'S ACCOUNT

a Persian finds a house too small for him, or otherwise unsuitable; in the cheapness of building material it is more worth his while to build a new house than to enlarge the old one; and so he strips the house of everything except the bricks, which, left uncared for, soon resolve themselves into the mud from which they came.



The gaieties attendant on the Paris Exhibition have found an echo on this side of the Channel. It is many years since we have had so gay a season as this, which is now at its height.

A glance at the dresses worn at Ascot will prove useful to those of our readers who are going to pay visits in the country, where the advent of London visitors is looked forward to as setting the fashions for many months to come. From amongst the countless elegant toilettes worn on the course, we have taken a few haphazard for description. There was quite a run upon dark blue in foulard, bengaline, and alpaca. Simplicity in form and material is a distinguishing feature of this year, at least for outdoor apparel. A quiet but effective costume was of dark blue foulard, over which were thickly scattered clusters of field daisies; the bodice, which was open with revers, was filled in with blue silk gauze; the bonnet was composed of daisies and grass. A somewhat similar dress was of white foulard, with a full pattern of daisies, pink-tipped. A novelty of the season is the treatment of the seams, which are bound outside, in this case it was with soft pink ribbon. With both these costumes broad silk sashes were worn, as were large cravats and bows of soft muslin, tied at the throat.

A costume of parchment-coloured bengaline, with pale blue cornflowers scattered freely over it, was made with accordion pleats, which are very fashionable again; the front of the bodice was arranged with crossway pleats of soft blue silk; Medici's collar lined with blue; the leg of mutton sleeves, fitting tight from elbow to wrist, were slashed and puffed with silk; hat of drawn parchment-coloured *crêpe*, trimmed with cornflowers and fancy grass. Nature is so profuse with verdant trimmings just now that bright green has been put aside, and we only see it in pale and low tones.

A very stylish costume was of yellow bengaline, the bodice arranged in crossed folds of white silk, broad white silk sash; hat of gathered white net, with long trails of buttercups and fancy grass; sunshade to match, which, by the way, is one of the costly fashions of the day. For every costume a sunshade exactly matching in material and colour is *de rigueur*. It is not surprising that young people of moderate means take refuge in white silk or muslin, as with them may be used a sunshade of lace frills, graduated from six to one inches wide, and trimmed with a bow of ribbon or a spray of flowers. When arranged with moderation, these floral trimmings are very pretty, but when too profusely used they are most ungraceful. We recently saw a black net and lace sunshade on which, almost covering the surface, were six very large poppies, mingled with hart's-tongue fern-leaves. To carry about such a weighty article was trying when open, and when closed it continually caught and clung to every body and thing it came near.

Floral bonnets are very much worn; in many cases they are nothing more than small round wreaths with a velvet or satin bow in front, at other times they are "airy nothings" of tulle or *crêpe*. A bonnet to be worn with a costume of pale pink bengaline and *garnure d'art* was composed of shaded pink geraniums in velvet, as were the leaves; so exquisitely made were they that it was scarcely possible to distinguish them from natural flowers; a bonnet after the same design was made of velvet nasturtiums, shaded from pale yellow to deep golden brown; a third bonnet was of purple pinks.

Light thin cloth costumes are as much worn now as in cold weather; when unlined and made without superfluous drapery they are cooler than muslin, or transparent material. The popular shades are golden fawn, mushroom, pale pinkish-terra cotta, grey fawn, the darkest steel to silver, mignonette, and a yellowish shade of green, which is very trying to the complexions both of brunette and blonde.

With the Directoire coats no outdoor garment is worn, but with the round short waist a mantelet is desirable to break the stiff lines. There are two distinct methods of making the bodices, either with very long-pointed waists, or with very short waists and wide sashes tied behind in large bows; the physique and height of the wearer should be taken into consideration, and in all cases extremes must be avoided.

A few words as to the muslin and other light frocks (as they are now often called), which will be worn for some weeks to come,

Two boating costumes were recently made thus. One was of the palest reseda, with a bordering of pink, blue, gold, and brown narrow satin stripes. The skirt was made with accordion pleats, with the bordering at the hem; the seams were bound with narrow ribbon of the four colours; the bodice was made with a yoke, collar and cuffs of the bordering; beef-eater hat of the material.

The other was of shell-pink foundation, with blue, tea-green, gold, and dark red satin stripes; the skirt was simply gathered some seven inches from the waist; white shirt with pink stripes, a turn-down collar, pink satin handkerchief tied in a sailor's knot, small Zouave jacket lined with pink satin; light fancy straw round hat with striped band. This flannel may be had in all the new Art colours; it is equally useful for yachting, boating, and tennis.

Swiss embroidery is very much used for entire costumes and for trimming; when the material is sufficiently clear to show the under-skirt it should be of a colour—for example, a dress of clear muslin with a design of pink moss rosebuds may have batiste or sateen petticoat of moss green or pink, the over-skirt made with a pleated flounce headed with a band of insertion, through which is run ribbon, then a group of half-a-dozen narrow tucks, above them another band of insertion, the same repeated a third time. The bodice may be made of alternate strips of ribbon and insertion, or arranged in cross-folds over a low bodice of batiste.

For useful morning dresses at the seaside, Alsace foulard, a highly glazed cotton material, which has a very silky appearance, is stylish and economical; they should be trimmed with thick Swiss embroidery, made with simple gathered bodices, and fastened at the waist with one of the new belts recently introduced by a leading firm, which have the appearance of being made of plaited strips of untanned leather.

We must not omit to mention the greatest novelty of the month, the collapsible bonnet, which is a veritable boon to dwellers in the suburbs who go often to theatres, concerts, *soirées*, &c. This bonnet is made on a flexible framework of wire, it folds so flat that it can be carried in the pocket, it is very light, and does not crush the hair, but is firm and comfortable on the head and very stylish; when folded up, it may be used as a fan; we have yet to hear what are its defects.

This is the month when wise people purchase their furs for the coming season. At the first-rate houses the fashions are fully fixed, and novelties duly registered. We saw recently a grand garment which would not fail to rouse the envy of any tall woman with a slender figure; it was of fine Alaska seal; the special feature of it was a Marie Stuart collar raised high at the back; the collar, cuffs, and facings were of unplucked otter; a handsome girdle round the waist. A very stylish gown for Goodwood was made of brown vicuna, with a soft full front of very fine cloth gracefully draped; side trimming, collar, and cuffs of natural otter, lined with fawn-coloured satin. The newest thing in capes is the Elizabethan pointed cape and high collar, which has a very stylish effect, but must not be worn by stout, high-shouldered people. It is produced in sealskin, lined with chinchilla or sable; the lining is an important part of this warm wrap, which will prove a very comfortable addition to a demi-season toilette on a chilly evening. A delicate grey cloth mantle, with an Elizabethan cape, was lined with white Mongolian fur—a truly snug evening wrap. Short sealskin jackets will be worn, but we are threatened with an unbecoming revival in the shape of the half-long jackets reaching to the knees, which so fatally dwarf the figure.

RECENT POETRY AND VERSE

THERE is a certain sensuous grace and facility in the description of Nature and the amorous passion to be found in Mr. William Dawe's "Sketches in Verse" (Kegan Paul). "Castles in the Air" is a day-dream of love, and the poet allows his imagination to revel in very realistic fashion round a somewhat earthly, but very fascinating spirit-shape:—

How soft, how warm,
How thrilling, maddening sweet her lovely form!
What gold was in that hair, what love in eyes,
What lips, what cheeks, and what a world of sighs
Was in that bosom! O dear memory
Grow still, or at the thought I gasp and die!

"Ida," the heroine of the next poem, is more frankly described as "the woman frail," and the hero recounts the agony of remorse resultant on the deed he confesses when he says, "I smote the sleeping wanton dead!" There are some of the characteristics of what Mr. Robert Buchanan defined as "the Fleshly School" in Mr. Dawe's work, which, however, has a colour, life, fluency, and movement promising well for his future effort.

It is not easy to feel enthusiasm for the commonplaces and elaborate verbosity to be met with in Mr. John Owen's "Verse Musings" on "Nature, Faith, and Freedom" (Kegan Paul). The poet is well-versed in Nature, which he seeks to interpret; but for

all that he is scarcely justified in making "A New-Budded Beech Tree" play ducks and drakes with participial forms as here:—

Generations before
Leaves and fruit have I bore
Which the wild winter wind from branches have tore.

"Have," at any rate, where it occurs a second time, is unpardonable even in a loquacious beech. In an elegy "To a Rose Torn From Its Parent Tree by a July Hail-Shower," Mr. Owen has this comparison for the unfortunate flower:—

Like a corpse just died
In youth, beauty, and pride,
Still looks fair.

Death, we know, is the sufficiently sad goal of life, but we were not aware that it slew its victims twice. Mr. Owen, for the next edition of his work, should look up some text-book on similes, and an elementary manual on accident.

Mr. Harry Douglas has written a finely-conceived and indeed delightful poem of the domestic affections, "Idylls of the Home," in three books (Spencer Blackett). It opens with a fine picture of the May sunrise of the marriage morn, where we are told how day's pilot star:—

All lowly, did bury his white face
Beneath the ruby ripples of the dawn,
As they pulsed onwards, upwards, everywhere.

The glory of the new-risen sun is in harmony with the enthusiasms of the eager bridegroom, and we regret that we cannot quote more than a few lines of his really eloquent blank verse:—

No, never more for me can sun come like him!
I saw him sweep the umbrage from the woods
And hang his oriflammes on every branch
As on he came, up-waking, one by one,
The crooning rivulets, as he strode past,
And, with a golden shimmer, leaped the tarn
In which they buried all their merry songs.

A singularly happy wedded life is portrayed by the poet, and it is in memory of her whom he addresses as:—

My sweetheart still, while still my angel wife,
that this book is written. The theme is similar to that of Sir Edw. Arnold's latest work, and there are many, probably, to whom "Idylls of the Home" will more commend itself than "In My Lady's Praise."

We are glad to see the issue of a new edition of Mr. Philip Acton's "Songs and Sonnets" (Longmans). By few have "otherworldly" perplexities been more finely expressed than they are in the fourteen sonnets "On Immortality," which are to be found in this volume. The last of these sonnets has a wonderful pathos in its note of melancholy, and in its apprehension as to the certitude of old faiths.

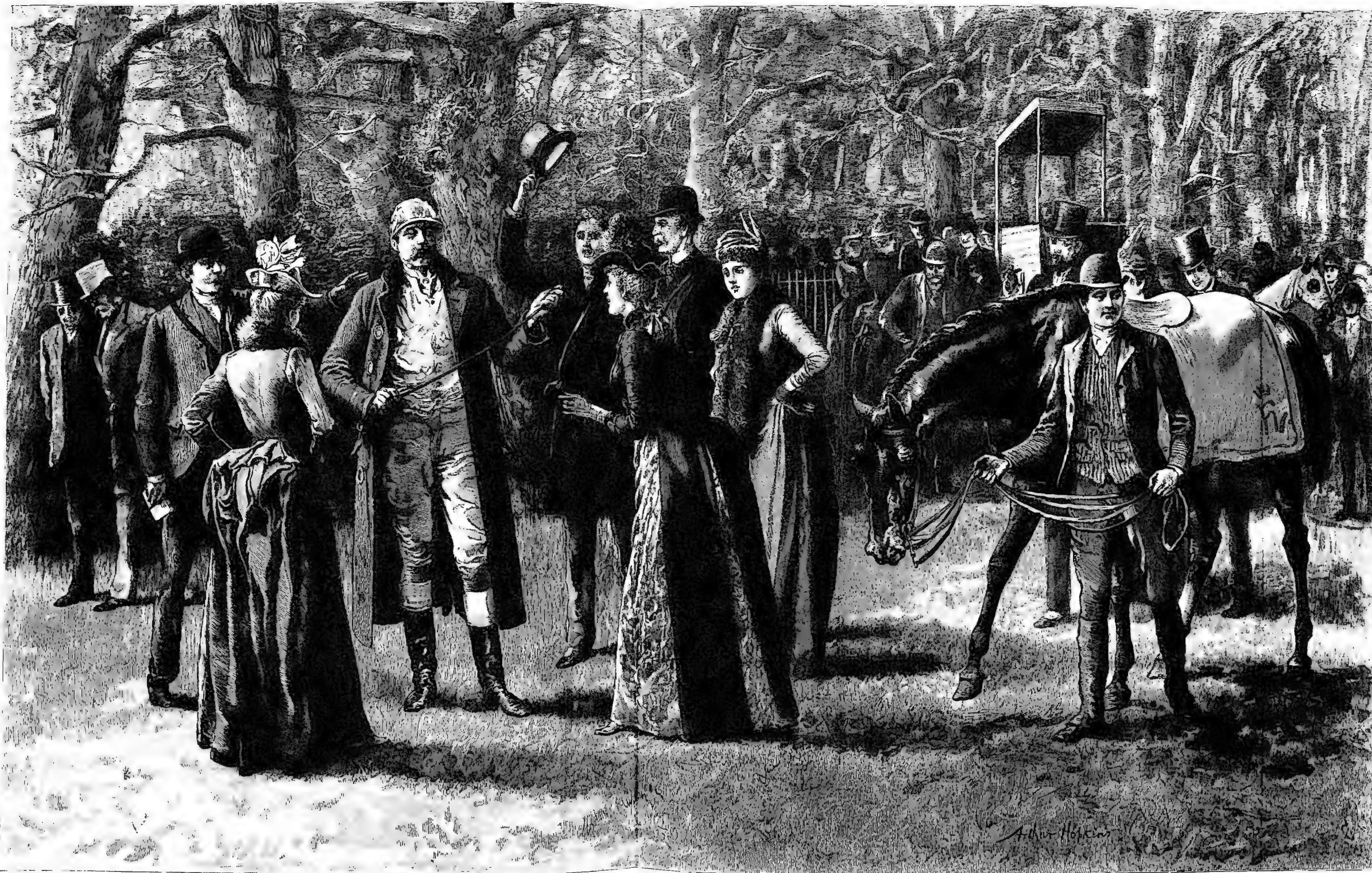


MESSRS. STANLEY LUCAS, WEBER, AND CO.—In "Album of Twelve German Songs," music by Liza Lehmann, we find love and devotion the leading theme of the poets who supply the words, but as these are subjects of which young folks never tire this album will find a good place in all home circles.—A very gorgeous cover in scarlet, black, and silver attracts attention to "Four Songs of the Stuarts," for which the gifted and versatile composer, Mary Carmichael, has hunted up the traditional words, and set them to stirring music. "I Hae Nae Kith, I Hae Nae Kin," is a cheerful little love ditty (No. 1). "Weel May We a' Be" is a loyal drinking song with an *ad lib.* chorus (No. 2); "The Blackbird" is the tragical lament of a fair admirer who moans for the absence of Prince Charlie under the figure of her "lost blackbird" (No. 3); Last and most spirited of the group is "Charlie's Landing,"—An Album of Eight Songs," music by Sebastian Schlesinger, proves that this clever composer well understands the tastes of little folks. It is difficult to give a preference to either one of the set. Both in "Sleepy Little Sister" and "Play While You Play" there is a very good moral concealed. Most dainty of the group as regards the illustration, music, and words (J. Buckman), is "The Song of the Night." "The Woodcock and the Sparrow" is a merry little tale of these quarrelsome birdies. Most laughter-provoking is "Seven," which relates the adventures of "seven idle little men" in a funny manner. Children will soon pick up the tune. Tears will be shed over "Wake, Darling, Wake," a nursery tragedy. The only fault to be found with "My Fairest Child," a poem by Charles Kingsley, is its brevity. The illustrations throughout this album are of more than ordinary merit.—"Hark, the Lark at Heaven's Gate Sings" has been set to music many a time before Kellow Prye, Mus. Bac., arranged it as a madrigal for five voices with great success.—"Afar in the Wood" is a very charming song, music by Halldan Kjerulf, words translated from the German by Theo Martials. There is an *ad lib.* accompaniment for violoncello by H. Martyn Lennep, which is very effective.—"A May Song," words by the late Sydney Lanier and music by Mary Carmichael, is a song for which an encore may always be anticipated. It is refined and melodious.—The quaint old poem, "Weep No More, Sad Fountains," has been tastefully set to music by Arthur Somervell.—"Clotilde Kleeberg Gavotte," by Marie Wurm, has already made its mark, and that a good one.—Six descriptive pieces, "English History Set to Music," is the collective title of a feeble group composed by Seymour Smith, of which we have the two first, "King Alfred in Athelney" and "Magna Charta." The illustrated titles and the redundant marks of expression are the most noteworthy parts of these compositions.

ALFRED HAYS.—A spirited and stirring song for a baritone is "By the Camp Fires," written and composed by Philip Hutton and Walter Austin.—A good encore for the above is "In Parenthesis," words by Richard Barnard, music by John Crook; a really comic song, more suited for a club dinner than the home circle.—"Why Does Azure Deck the Sky?" Thomas Moore's charming and ever-popular love-poem has been prettily set to music by G. Hubert Parry, Mus. Doc. Oxon.—Two simple and useful pianoforte pieces for the drawing-room are: "Rondino in G," by C. A. Macrone, and "Melody in C," by L. M. Kerr.—"The Tootsie Mazurka," a banjo solo, with a second banjo or piano accompaniment, by A. G. Salvucci, is a very good specimen of its school.

MESSRS. PLAYFAIR AND CO.—A very sentimental love song is "Returning," written and composed by G. Clifton Bingham and L. Denza.—A brace of useful drawing-room pieces for the pianoforte is "Estrella," gavotte characteristic, and "La Première Victoire," a parade march, by Louis H. Meyer.—The same may be said of "Varese Gavotte" and "Eventime," a waltz by Alfred Physick, and "Summer Wavelets," a sketch for the pianoforte, by William Smallwood.—"Saucy Nell Polka," by R. Smith, is a merry and tuneful example of dance music.

MISCELLANEOUS.—"La Mariposa," an *entr'acte*, by Eugène Diaz, is a quaint *morceau* for the pianoforte (Messrs. Rivière and Hawkes).—A group of dance-music which will serve its purpose; for a short time, but which does not rise above mediocrity, is "Old Times Quadrille," by S. Claude Ridley (Messrs. Wood and Co.); "Lyra Valses," by Edward Moul (Messrs. Weekes and Co.); "Elysia Waltzes," by Charles G. Bell (J. J. Poole); and, best of the four, "Loch Lomond," *à la* Scotch melodies, by S. V. Balfour (Messrs. Hawkes and Son).



MILITARY STEEPLECHASES AT SANDOWN PARK—CONGRATULATING A WINNER



POLITICAL.—Mr. Gladstone, it is understood, meditates an oratorical campaign in Mid-Lothian during the autumn. The Unionists of that county intend to oppose his re-election, and are making inquiries with a view to secure a suitable candidate.—The banquet to be given to Mr. W. H. Smith by the electors of the Strand is fixed for July 3rd. The Duke of Norfolk will preside.—Wednesday, July 31st, is fixed for the Ministerial banquet at the Mansion House.—The Marquis of Abergavenny has been presented with a valuable piece of plate and an address in commemoration of the Unionist demonstration last August at his seat, Eridge Park, Tunbridge Wells, when 443 Conservative and Primrose League Associations were addressed by Mr. Balfour. The presentation was made by Viscount Torrington on the part of the subscribers.—Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson has announced his intention, in consequence of failing health, of retiring from the representation of the Epping division of Essex. At the last General Election he was returned unopposed.—Two candidates are in the field for the seat vacant in West Fifeshire, through the resignation of Mr. P. Bruce (G), who also was returned unopposed at the last General Election; Mr. Augustus Birrell (G), barrister, author of the well-known work "Obiter Dicta," who unsuccessfully contested the Walton division of Liverpool at the General Election of 1885, and the Widnes division of South-West Lancashire in 1880; and Mr. R. G. Erskine-Wemyss (L U).

THE PRINCE OF WALES presided at a meeting this week of the Organising Committee of the Imperial Institute, when arrangements were approved of for the establishment, with the co-operation of King's College and University College, of a school of modern Oriental studies.

IRELAND.—The Earl of Zetland will, it is expected, enter on the duties of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in the second week of July.—A number of tenants on the Kenmare estate are paying their rents in whole or in part. This new attitude is partly due to their fear of the success of the Landlords' Defence Association recently organised, which will provide agriculturists from the North of Ireland as tenants on evicted farms.—Mr. Parnell is to be presented with the freedom of the City of Edinburgh on the 20th July. The Lord Provost has declined to take any part in the proceedings.

THE LORD MAYOR has issued invitations to a meeting to be held at the Mansion House on Monday next, July 1, at 3 P.M., to hear statements from Sir James Paget, Sir Henry Roscoe, M.P., and other medical and scientific leaders, on the recent increase of rabies in this country, and on the efficacy (which one of the resolutions to be proposed will affirm) of the remedy discovered by M. Pasteur for the prevention of hydrophobia. Professor Tyndall, although unable to be present, sends a message of sympathy and adhesion, with a cheque for 10*l*.

DR. NANSEN, the adventurous explorer of the interior of Greenland, read on Monday an interesting paper descriptive of his journey before the Royal Geographical Society, and was warmly complimented on his achievement by Sir L. M'Climack, Sir Allen Young, and Dr. Rae.

A GIGANTIC SUMATRAN PLANT is now flowering in the Victoria House at Kew—the great aroid (*Amorphophallus Titanum*), discovered by the Italian traveller, Beccari. The plant has been grown from a small tuber, and has been ten years reaching the flowering stage. It is nearly 7 ft. high.

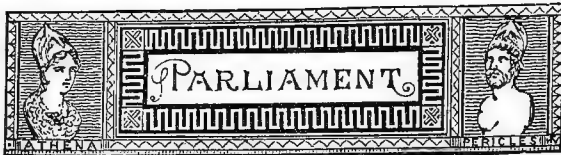
THE FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF BANNOCKBURN, when Bruce won Scottish independence by defeating Edward II. of England, was celebrated on the battlefield on Monday. The British Ensign and the Scottish Standard were unfurled together from the Bore stone flagstaff—the spot where Bruce is said to have fixed his standard during the fight—and speeches were made by Professor Blackie and others in favour of Scotland maintaining her own individuality.

MR. THOS. JAMES MANN will preside at the eighty-third anniversary festival of the Licensed Victuallers' School, which takes place at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday next.

LONDON MORTALITY decreased again last week, when the deaths numbered 1,243 against 1,247 during the previous seven days, and were 181 below the average. The death rate further declined to 14.9 per 1,000. Six persons were drowned, 9 committed suicide, and 12 infants were suffocated. There were 2,636 births registered against 2,396 during the previous week, being an increase of 240, but 64 below the average.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The date of the great Naval Review at Spithead has been altered from Monday, August 5th, to the previous Saturday, a change which for an obvious reason will be welcomed by many desirous of witnessing the imposing spectacle.—The Marquis of Salisbury subscribed 100*l*. to the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund.—Dr. Robertson Smith, who, for his outspoken expression of opinion on the authorship of certain books of the Old Testament, was ejected from a chair in the Free Church College, Aberdeen, and who succeeded the late Mr. Baynes in the editorship of the new issue of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, has been elected, in succession to the late Dr. Wright, Professor of Arabic in Cambridge University, of which he has been for some time Librarian.—The conversion of the churchyard of St. Alphege, Greenwich, more than three acres in extent, into a public recreation-ground, is another of the useful achievements of Lord Meath's Public Gardens Association.—The price of inland post-cards will be reduced on the 1st of July, when stout cards, per packet of ten, will be sold for 6*d*., and thin cards for 5*d*.

OUR OBITUARY includes the death of Lady Biddulph, widow of the late Sir T. Biddulph, Bart., and daughter of the seventeenth Baron Somerville; in his thirty-eighth year, of Lord Francis Cecil, second son of the Marquis of Exeter; in his ninety-third year, of Colonel Barton P. Browne, one of the last survivors of the officers who were present at the Battle of Waterloo, where he served in the 11th Dragoons, now the 11th Hussars; in his eighty-eighth year, of Mr. Richard Longfield, the popular owner of extensive estates in Ireland, and for some years Conservative M.P. for Cork County; in his seventy-second year, of Dr. John Percy, the most distinguished representative in the United Kingdom of scientific metallurgy, for twenty-eight years, from the establishment of the Government School of Mines, his lecturer on metals, author of a most valuable, though not completed, work on metallurgy, and up to the time of his death superintendent of the ventilation of both Houses of Parliament; in his seventy-fourth year of the Rev. Edward Smart, Archdeacon and Canon; in his sixty-third year, of Dr. Crombie, the eminent Professor of Biblical Criticism in St. Mary's College, St. Andrew's; in his sixty-eighth year, of Dr. Radcliffe, consulting physician to the Westminster Hospital and the National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic; and in his eighty-eighth year, of Mr. Frederick Taylor, from 1858 to 1871 President of the Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colours, who was celebrated for his drawings of horses and dogs in his sketches of rural and sporting scenes.



ON Tuesday night the House of Lords presented that appearance which is a sure and certain indication that either Land or the Church is the subject of discussion. The absence of any crowding on the Episcopal Bench suggested that it was not the Church. As a matter of fact, it was the Land Transfer Bill, the third reading of which was moved by the Lord Chancellor. The debate brought into prominence the existence of a latent force in the House of Lords which, upon occasion, rises superior to party ties or personal leadership. All the great authorities in the House were in favour of the Bill. The Lord Chancellor, who is certainly not to be suspected of Radical proclivities, had it in charge. Lord Selborne, another safe guide, supported it, as did Lord Cranbrook; whilst Lord Herschel, who is not above suspicion in Conservative quarters, delivered one of his luminous and convincing speeches in support of the measure. As for Lord Salisbury, he, looking round the House, and knowing how things were working, made an almost piteous appeal to noble lords not to wreck the Bill at this stage. The Opposition was led by men of the stamp of the Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis of Bath, Earl Beauchamp, and the Earl of Milltown. Yet these gentlemen, not eminent even in the House of Lords, almost succeeded in defeating the Government supported as they were by the Opposition. On a division, in a remarkably full House, the third reading was carried by a majority of only nine.

The House of Commons has been steadily going forward on the unaccustomed line of business habits which had already arrested attention. Twice within the limit of the week there has been departure into older and more familiar manner. But this has been taken without energy. In the first case Ireland peremptorily claimed the attention of the House. Mr. John Ellis, having secured the first place for a motion on going into Committee of Supply, called attention to evictions in Ireland, and moved an amendment calling upon the Government to take steps to ensure a competent, impartial, and conclusive arbitration between the two parties to the agrarian struggle. There were Whips out on all sides, and the House, which in the earlier portion of the sitting had been quietly engaged in Committee of Supply, suddenly presented a crowded and animated appearance. Colonel Sanderson, fresh from a tour in the Channel Islands, delivered one of those rattling speeches which delight no one more than the Irish members against whom they are specially directed. Mr. Gladstone, who since Mr. Smith made his statement as to the course of public business has practically foregone attendance, was not able to resist the attractions of this debate. He sat there whilst Colonel Sanderson slashed around, and joined in the laughter which one of his most successful hits elicited. Going back to a speech delivered by Mr. Gladstone whilst he was yet opposed to the Land League, he cited a declaration to the effect that the landlord was as much entitled to a fair rent as he (Mr. Gladstone) was to the coat on his back. "Yes," added the Colonel dryly, "but that was said before he turned his coat."

The other manifestation of the old Adam took place on Tuesday night, when Mr. Cunningham Graham successfully interposed between the House and public business by moving the adjournment. Mr. Cunningham Graham is not a gentleman who inspires confidence even in the Radical breast, and there was at the outset some doubt whether forty members would be forthcoming to ensure for him the opportunity of delivering his discourse. But it was quite a long time since the adjournment had been moved; the temptation was too strong, and when the Speaker asked who supported the request for leave to move, the Opposition almost with one accord sprang to their feet.

The peculiar grievance which Mr. Graham has at heart was found in a despatch by Lord Salisbury in reply to the invitation of the Swiss Government to the forthcoming Labour Conference at Berne. In consenting to send a Delegate, Lord Salisbury had expressly excluded from his purview any deliberation on projects for regulating the hours of adult male labour, or for imposing restrictions on production. The Opposition were unanimous in objecting to this attitude assumed by the Prime Minister, but they were strangely at variance upon the main question whether it were wise or desirable to restrict the hours of labour. Mr. Cunningham Graham, arrogating to himself the right to speak for the working classes, fell foul of Mr. John Morley because in a controversy with some of his constituents, he had declared against the proposal to limit the working-day. Mr. Morley, roused to unaccustomed wrath, retorted with an expression of regret that people who professed such strong love for mankind in general should always be ready to impute bad motives to individuals; or, as he put it more pithily in response to a protest from Mr. Graham, "It is a pity that professional philanthropy should be so misanthropic." After the debate had swallowed up three hours of the sitting, the motion for the adjournment was negatived by 189 votes against 124, a comparatively small majority, which showed that there was also some difference of opinion in Ministerial ranks.

Apart from these episodes business has gone steadily forward, and nothing has happened to dash the hopes of an unusually early Prorogation. There still remain a considerable number of votes in the Civil Service Estimates, including most of the Irish contentious Votes. This would in ordinary circumstances be a bad look out. The mere fact that these votes have been allowed to stand over testifies to their dangerous character. But even the Irish members have proved not insensible to the prevailing atmosphere of peace. An amicable arrangement has been come to between them and the Government that these votes shall not be taken till Monday fortnight, by which time Mr. Healy and other eminent jurists belonging to Mr. Parnell's party will have completed private engagements in connection with the Assizes, and be at liberty to turn to public affairs. The mere fact of the existence of such an arrangement between the Irish and the Government Whips is strikingly illustrative of the situation.

The Board of Agriculture Bill, threatened with a cloud of amendments, passed through the Committee stage in less than an hour. When this Bill was introduced, the reception it met with was not a favourable augury. Whilst it did not excite enthusiasm on the part of the Agricultural members, on whose behalf it was proposed, criticisms were forthcoming from various parts of the House which threatened prolonged trouble. So conscious of this state of things were the Government, that the Bill was quietly shelved through successive weeks, and a fortnight ago, when Mr. Smith made his statement as to what measures the Government meant to stand by, he touched very gingerly on the Board of Agriculture Bill. Mr. Chaplin, alarmed at this sign of indecision, was imperative in his inquiry; but all he could draw from Mr. Smith was an expression of hope for the best. And, after all, less than an hour sufficed to place the Bill in a position in which its addition to the Statute Book this Session becomes a certainty.

Equal good fortune waited on the Secretary for Scotland Bill, which on Tuesday night passed through Committee without amendment or even comment. The Scotch Universities Bill has proved a tougher job. Taken in Committee on Tuesday, it again occupied the House through Thursday's sitting. But there is no critical opposition either to this or the Scotch Local Government Bill.



A NORWEGIAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY will probably spring from the adventurous journeys of Dr. Nansen in Greenland. The explorer is anxious to organise such an Association at Christiania.

THE CASTLE OF MEYERLING, where the late Crown Prince of Austria met his death, is now being pulled down to be replaced by a Memorial Chapel, which will be inaugurated on the first anniversary of the catastrophe.

FASHIONABLE AMERICAN WIDOWS carry their mourning very far, even furnishing their rooms entirely in funeral hue. The boudoir of one recently bereaved spouse is elaborately decorated in black and silver, the bedroom matching exactly with sheets and pillow-cases of black silk. Another widow omits the silver trimmings as too gay, and prefers cut jet devices.

THE PARIS SALON has suffered much this year from the counter attractions of the great Exhibition. The receipts have fallen 5,403*l*. short of last year, only reaching 8,000*l*., while the expenses considerably exceeded the receipts, owing to the artists being obliged to provide entirely new fittings for the display. The Salon closed on Saturday, and the rewards were distributed by the Minister of Public Instruction on Monday.

THE CHEAPEST POSTAGE IN THE WORLD will soon be enjoyed by the people of Hyderabad. Quarter-anna postcards (a little over 1/4*d*.) are to be introduced. Speaking of postage, Bavaria was the first German State to use postage-stamps, and she intends to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of their introduction on November 1st. The Philatelist Society will hold a grand Stamp Exhibition at Munich in honour of the event.

TIBETAN EXCLUSIVENESS has been overcome by the enterprising Yankee, if we are to believe the *Times of India*. Our contemporary relates that a former Secretary of the American Legation at Peking is now travelling through Tibet in native dress with a caravan of Tibetans. He is on capital terms with his escort, and as he can speak the language fluently, and thoroughly understands the customs of the people, he feels confident of penetrating to Lhasa.

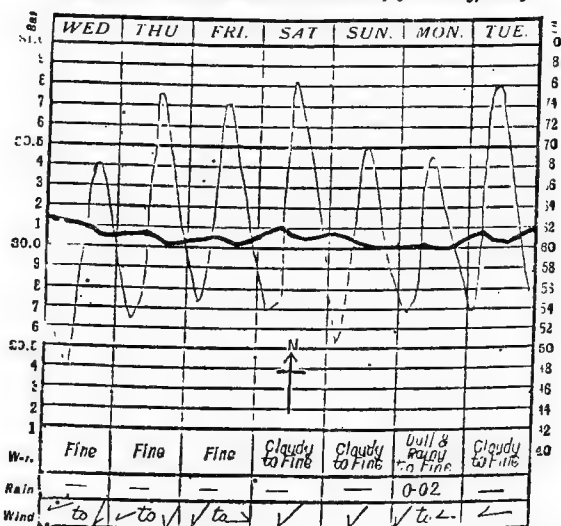
THE SHAH OF PERSIA specially appreciated two of the Berlin sights during his visit—the menagerie at the Aquarium and the Zoological Gardens. He admired the monkeys, but was rather shy of seeing them at close quarters. However, the manager at the Aquarium induced His Persian Majesty to stroke a very tame chimpanzee, when, to the general horror, another monkey, which was not being watched, suddenly clung to the Shah's uniform, and damaged both the Royal visitor's garments and his nerves.

THE NATIONAL DRAGON still shows itself occasionally to its subjects the Chinese, according to native belief, and the capital of Kiangsi has just been honoured by the monster's appearance. Dragons like rain, so one day in April, after a month's heavy showers, a severe hailstorm brought down the white dragon to earth, where it inhabited a pool of water in a field for six days. It was pure white, with huge scales, claws, horned head, and tail—exactly resembling the pictures so often seen. The natives poured in from all sides to view the wonderful being, which disappeared suddenly when the fine weather returned. So says the *North China Herald*.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE in Paris treated 1,673 persons bitten by mad animals during the year ending this May. Of these 163 were foreigners, the remainder French people, and only three persons died after undergoing the complete course of treatment, though ten developed hydrophobia before the course was finished. It is noteworthy that five persons have died in Milan from hydrophobia after being treated by a new method which their doctor, Signor Bareggi, had learnt in Spain. Signor Bareggi was a pupil of M. Pasteur's, and now publicly acknowledges the superiority of his system. Meanwhile, the delegates whom M. Pasteur sent to Australia to demonstrate his cure for the rabbit pest have come home unsuccessful, and in a very aggrieved condition. They complain that they were not allowed a fair chance, every obstacle being systematically put in their way.

WEATHER CHART

FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1889.



EXPLANATION.—The thick line shows the variations in the height of the barometer during the week ending Tuesday midnight (25th inst.). The fine line shows the shade temperature for the same interval, and gives the maximum and minimum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

REMARKS.—The weather during the past week has been of a very seasonable character over the whole of Western Europe, the sky has been mostly clear and bright, and scarcely any rain has been measured. During the prevalence of some heavy thunderstorms in the Channel, however, nearly as much as two inches of rain were recorded at Jersey in about two hours. The distribution of pressure for the week has shown that shallow areas of low readings have been prevalent to the Southwards of us, while systems of high pressure have existed in the North. The winds have varied a good deal in direction in the North, but have blown consistently from the North-East or East (ranging in strength from a moderate breeze to a strong wind) over the Southern half of the United Kingdom. The weather, although frequently dull or cloudy, has been on the whole fine, bright, warm, and dry generally. Temperature has again been above the average by night, but differed but little from the normal by day. The highest values during the week, which were recorded on Saturday (22nd inst.) were 79° at Loughborough, and 77° in London and at Cambridge. Over Central Ireland 78° were reported on Friday (21st inst.).

In London the barometer was highest (30.14 inches) on Wednesday (19th inst.); lowest (30.00 inches) on Monday (24th inst.); range 0.14 inch. The temperature was highest (77°) on Saturday (22nd inst.); lowest (48°) on Wednesday (19th inst.); range 29°. Rain fell on one day only, and equalled 0.02 inch.

PASTIME'S

THE TURF.—Ascot's last two days fully bore out the promise of the first two. Sport, weather, and attendance were alike excellent throughout the week, and the meeting may fairly be described as the best which has been held for many years. On Thursday, of course, the principal event was the Gold Cup, for which, on the strength of his Manchester victory, Cotillon was made favourite. He failed to justify expectations, however, and Trayles secured the trophy for Mr. Warren de la Rue. In the New Stakes Mr. A. W. Merry's Surefoot beat Heaume and some half-a-dozen others, thus further demonstrating that he is the best colt as yet seen out this season. Pioneer won the St. James's Palace Stakes, Lord Lorne added the Twenty-sixth New Biennial to his previous victories, and Amphion secured the Twenty-seventh New Biennial. The last-named is certainly, next to Donovan, the best three-year-old of the year, and it is a thousand pities that he was not entered for any of the classic races. Much disappointment was felt on Friday at the news that Danbydale had fallen lame, and had been scratched for the Wokingham Stakes. In his absence Whitelegs was made favourite, but he could not repeat his Hunt Cup victory, and the race was won by Mr. Cleveland's Bret Harte, with Johnny Morgan second, and Veracity third. Riviera won the Windsor Castle Stakes for Mr. Milner, while in the Hardwicke Stakes Gulliver, and in the Alexandra Plate Trayles, repeated their successes earlier in the week. During the meeting there were 214 runners for twenty-eight races—exactly the same numbers as last year. Thirteen favourites were successful, but the backer of favourites at 10/ each would have lost some 30/ on the week. On the other hand, the backer of second favourites would have been a little in pocket. The Beenham House yearlings (Mr. Waring's) were sold at Ascot last week, when thirty lots fetched about 9,000/—an average of 300/ a piece. The highest prices were 900 gs. and 800 gs. given by Mr. S. Darling for two colts by Robert the Devil, Lady Mostyn and North Star being the respective dams. The omens were certainly in Lord Durham's favour at Gosforth Park. On Tuesday his lordship won the North Derby with Bon-Jager, beating among others the Northern hope, Folengo; and next day he followed this up by taking the Northumberland Plate with Drizzle. Mr. D. J. Jardine's King James was second, and St. Martin's third.

CRICKET.—The fine weather has sent up the scoring in a remarkable degree. The most notable instance of this was the match between Middlesex and Yorkshire, in which the Metropolitan Shire gained the victory after one of the finest contests on record. Yorkshire in their first innings made 259 (Hall 85, not out). To this Middlesex replied with 368 (Mr. T. C. O'Brien 92, Mr. G. F. Vernon 86); Yorkshire rejoined with 388 (Peel 158, Hall 86) and at half-past three on Saturday afternoon Middlesex went in with 280 runs to make, and only three and a half hours to get them in. It seemed impossible; but Mr. O'Brien again gave a marvellous exhibition of fearless and determined hitting, knocked up 100 (not out) in an hour and a half, and at two minutes to seven had won the match. Surrey made 400 (Read 103) against Derbyshire, and won easily in an innings. Notts County (Gunn 139) beat Scotland by a similar margin, in spite of the 112 of Mr. J. S. Carrick, who will be remembered for his score of 419 (not out) made some years ago at Chichester; and Cambridge University with 430 (Mr. F. G. J. Ford 123) easily defeated Sussex. The Cantabs scored well, too, against M.C.C. this week. Oxford, on the other hand, have encountered fresh disasters. Lancashire beat them by seven wickets, and Surrey, who last year made 650 against them, on this occasion put together 614 (Abel 136, Read 136). Lancashire after wards succumbed to Notts, and Yorkshire to Sussex. Mr. G. F. Wells-Cole was in great form for M.C.C. last week. Against Eastbourne College he contributed 164 to the Club's score of 509 for seven wickets, and a day or two after surpassed this performance by making 167 against Brighton College.

Rowing.—Henley is busily preparing for the Regatta, which opens on Wednesday next. Thirty-nine entries have been secured for the various events as against forty-four last year, but the sport is likely to be very exciting. In the Diamonds, however, Mr. Nicholls, the holder, is likely to have an easy task, as Mr. Psotta, the American amateur champion, is ill with jaundice.—Searle has arrived in London to prepare for his forthcoming race with O'Connor.

LAWN-TENNIS.—In the Northern Tournament at Manchester, Miss Dod and Mr. W. J. Hamilton successfully maintained their right to the Challenge Cups in their respective Singles. The Gentlemen's Doubles, however, produced a great surprise, the once-invincible brothers Renshaw suffering defeat at the hands of Mr. G. W. Hillyard and Mr. H. S. Mahony.—At the Beckenham Tournament Mr. H. S. Barlow beat Mr. E. G. Meers, and won the Kent Championship.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Lovers of athleticism should not forget the Amateur Championship, to be competed for this (Saturday) afternoon at Stamford Bridge, beginning at 3.0. The Four Miles, in which Thomas, Parry, and Kibblewhite are all entered, should produce an especially good struggle.—Lord Dunraven has been interviewed respecting the chances of *Valkyrie* for the *America* Cup, and is confident that she is capable of beating the *Volunteer*, especially if moderate weather prevails during the race.—At Polo Cambridge has beaten Oxford.

THE SPECIAL COMMISSION

OUR portraits are those of two witnesses examined last week, Patrick Kenny, President of the Castleisland branch of the Land League, and Daniel O'Connor, Secretary of the Abbeydorney branch of the National League. Kenny has lived to see in a few years great changes in the public opinion of his district, since it was he who, after the establishment of the National League, was formally censured by one of its organisations for having committed the, at one time, unpardonable crime of shaking hands with L. R. Spencer. Both Kenny and O'Connor were emphatic in their protestations that, to the knowledge of the one, the Land League, and of the other, the National League denounced crime and outrage. So anxious was O'Connor to make out the claims of the National League to be as innocent as possible, that when asked whether some obnoxious individuals had not been boycotted in his neighbourhood, he replied blandly, "Well, they suffered from a little displeasure." The next prominent witness called was Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., one of the foremost members of the Irish Parliamentary party, who was examined at some length in regard to his visit to the United States. His reply to the question whether the people whom he met in America were extremists, was unexpected and striking. He was very much surprised, he said, at the general tone of the Irish-Americans. He had expected to find them very extreme, whereas

the opinions of those whom he met were rather more moderate in their expression than in Ireland, and a great deal more moderate than those of his fellow-countrymen in England and Scotland. However, during his cross-examination he had to listen to quotations of speeches violent enough made by Irish-Americans. Mr. O'Connor attributed much of the crime and outrage perpetrated in Ireland to secret societies who were opposed to the "constitutional action" favoured by himself, but he could not refer to any denunciations of such organisations made by himself or his allies. After Mr. T. P. O'Connor's came the evidence of Father O'Connor, the parish priest of Fries, and a neighbour of the murdered Mr. Curtin. He spoke of interfering to prevent the Curtin family from being insulted at the chapel door, but he admitted that the local branch of the National League of which he was President were afraid to denounce the murder. The next witness was Dr. Kenny, M.P., who succeeded Patrick Egan as Treasurer of the Land League, but could not explain the disappearance of its books and papers. He denied the truth of Le Caron's statements of conversations with him, and when Le Caron was produced in Court for inspection by him he declared that he would never have allowed a man with such



PATRICK KENNY,
of Castleisland.

Mr. Atkinson: "How long were you President of the Castleland branch of the Land League?" "During the entire time."—"Were you expelled from it?"—"Not from the Land League."—"From the National League?"—"Not expelled."—"Censured?"—"Yes; censured rather."—"What for?"—"Well, for shaking hands with Earl Spencer." (Laughter)

DANIEL FITZMAURICE O'CONNOR

"Do you know the name of the revolver boys?" "No, Sir."—"That is a new name to you altogether?" "Yes, I have always heard them called moonlighters."—"When did you first hear of any moonlighters? How old are you?" "Possibly about 28." (Laughter).—"You may be possibly more (laughter). I do not ask you to prejudice yourself" (Laughter).—"Not less than 28" (Renewed laughter).

a face to enter his house. Dr. Kenny was positive that no Land League money was spent in encouraging crime while he was its Treasurer. Mr. Sexton, M.P., was examined very briefly on Tuesday this week, and denied the truth of all that was important in Major Le Caron's evidence respecting him. He was rather sharply cross-examined as to the impression produced on him by the violence of speeches redolent of assassination and physical force made by the notorious Redpath, at meetings at which he was present, and on one occasion presided. Mr. Sexton said that he looked on the worst of them as "a mere flight of fancy." On Wednesday Mr. T. Harrington, M.P., was examined, and stated that when managing the affairs of the National League he had repeatedly censured branches whose members practised boycotting for personal purposes, and that the central body refused to give grants in districts where outrages had taken place. After attention had been called to a number of denunciations of crime made by Mr. Sexton, the Court adjourned.

NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT BUXTON

THE beautiful town of Buxton, in Derbyshire, has this week been celebrating the opening of its new public buildings by Lord Hartington. The ceremony took place on Wednesday, and the new buildings, which are from designs by Mr. William Pollard,



architect, 26, King Street, Manchester, are in every way an ornament to the place. They contain Board Room and offices for the Urban Sanitary Authority, Town Hall, Free Library, Market, and shops. The site is that occupied by the old Market Hall, and its commanding central position marks it out as the best in the town.

A NORTHERN EL DORADO

PROBABLY there are few people who have penetrated for pleasure the district of Norrbothen Län, the extreme northerly province of Sweden. A country of dense forest, big boulders, and bogs; almost destitute of roads, and abounding in lakes alike desolate. A country, moreover, without easily accessible approaches; it had, until within but a few months ago, been almost in the undisturbed possession of the aborigines, whose intercourse with the outer world was limited to the perennial visits of the enterprising Jew pedlar. To be sure steamboats ply in the summer-time between the capital town Luleå and different places on the coast of Sweden, but not laden with merry loads of tourists, but with such serious freights as timber, pitch, and general provisions.

Yet Luleå will well repay a visit from the curious southerner. Here one may be astonished at the stage of civilisation attained in a town almost on the borders of the Arctic Circle. As the stranger advances to the town from the quay, and pushes his way through a throng of wondering fair-haired Swedes, hard-faced Finns, and diminutive Lapps, who make up the population of some two thousand souls, he may marvel at the dresses of the would-be fashionable ladies, and think that they would not discredit a country milliner in his own land. The all-pervading odour of pitch and the sea (the latter, by the way, contains but a very small percentage of salt in the Gulf of Bothnia) has, before long, doubtless sharpened his appetite, and should he step into the long and lofty building—lofty, that is, in comparison with the other houses—inscribed Gellivara Hotel, about two o'clock, he may witness that unique Swedish institution, the "smörgis brod" in full operation. A small, stout man will perhaps first attract his attention. This one is watching, fork in hand, a jar of anchovies, with which a more physically-favoured individual is already trying conclusions. But his time presently comes, and he plunges in his fork and fishes up the tempting morsel, anon replenishing the small plate he holds with one or other of the various dainties with which the table abounds. The repast is varied by "supps," or drams of braunvin, the national drink, a crude and unwholesome, and, to the stranger, nauseating spirit. This is but the Swedish preliminary to the ordinary dinner. What wonder, then, thinks the visitor, that upon such a system of living the majority of Swedes, especially the men, should frequently be so gross in appearance?

The more closely the stranger examines the town, the more he is struck with the all-prevailing spirit of cleanliness of the place, and the comparative comfort of the inhabitants. If there are no rich people, there is also no pressing poverty. Beggars are unknown. In truth, when a family of five people can live in comfort and an approach to dignity on thirty pounds a year, extravagance is impossible, and poverty inexcusable.

But the iron horse has appeared upon the scene, and the engineers at present defile the hitherto spotless winter raiment of Nature foreshadow the fate in store for this town and all its simplicity. Already the English engineers have carried the most northerly railway in the world, well within the Arctic Circle. Already the Lapps and Finns are learning the demoralising practice of catching trains; already another region has been opened to the unsatiable rapacity of the modern tourist. Perhaps in a few more summers the noble sublimity of the lakes and rivers will be broken by the refrain of the latest music-hall melody, and the laughter and blatant vulgarity from Cockney lips,

But why let peevish murmurings intrude upon the golden dreams of the capitalist and Luleåns alike? Already the Northern El Dorado has been reached. The famous mountain of Gellivara, to reach which was the principal object of the new railway, is known to contain a fabulous mass of the finest iron ore in Sweden—iron ore of the kind which has given Swedish cutlery its well-founded reputation. Owing to the distance of the mines from the sea, they have hitherto been of little value, the conveyance of the ore to the coast costing so much that the profits were all eaten up by the expense of transport. Some years ago it was proposed to overcome the difficulty by facilitating the navigation of the Lule river by means of canals passing the Hendenfors and Edesfors Rapids, so that vessels might pass all the way to Storbacken, from which place it was proposed to construct a railway to the iron mountain. The works, however, although begun, were ultimately abandoned, and it has remained for Englishmen to plan and successfully carry out the present enterprise.

It is, however, from the tourist's point of view that the new line will for the most part interest the outside world. Although it may be long before the world is vulgarised, yet when one hears of an Arctic railway that period seems not so far distant. The tourist can now view some of the finest scenery of Northern Sweden from the comparatively secure confines of a railway carriage compartment; secure, that is, from the pest of this Northern clime, the mosquito. The mosquitoes of this region, it may be remarked, are the most voracious specimens of the tribe which preys upon the hapless sons of men, and they seriously detract from the repose of a holiday in Swedish Lapland, however we may take it. But the nuisance now can, at any rate, be mitigated. Nevertheless, the traveller by the railway, it must be confessed, will have to remain contented with seeing the iron hill of Gellivara, viewing the midnight sun, and with the necessarily imperfect glimpse of the scenery inseparable from a railway journey. The midnight sun is by no means the most notable of sights to be seen in the course of a well-arranged tour. The visitor becomes gradually accustomed to the prolonged days, and the phenomenon is more astonishing to read about than to observe.

Thanks, however, to a continuity of daylight, time for the tourist is practically annihilated, and it becomes immaterial to him whether he starts upon an excursion at noon or midnight, which in these days of high-pressure travelling is an undoubted advantage. Perhaps he cannot do better than take a little steamboat up the Lule Älf as far as Rabacken. Above the Hendsfors Rapids, whence he may either drive or walk, he is conveyed in a similar easy fashion as far as the Edsfors Cataract. Next day he walks to Ofre Edensfors, and takes ship again, landing at Storbacken, whence he may drive to Mattis Udden, in the Arctic Circle, and visit, if he cares, the beautiful falls of the Lule, near Jockmock. Another day by road and lakes lands the traveller at Björkholm. Up the Skalka-Jaur by boat brings him on the fourth day to Tjomat, and on the fifth day from leaving Luleå Qrickjock is reached by a long row along the Saggat-Jaur, one of those endless lakes in which the "Elfs" of Lapland rise. Thence the tourist may return to Luleå, or, if he is prepared for a little fatigue, poor quarters, and occasional rough commons he can cross to Bodö, on the Norwegian coast, and catch the steamer from Hammerfest, after seeing some of the grandest views in all the Scandinavian Peninsula. C. H. R.

THE MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SINGH has sold his famous jewels by public auction in Paris.

THE VIENNESE JOURNALIST who undertook to drive in a cab from the Austrian to the French capital has completed his journey successfully. However, the two horses were completely exhausted after travelling 800 miles in twenty-one days. Herr Loewy could have reached Paris a day earlier, but his driver thought it unlucky to finish a journey on a Friday, so rested outside the city. The chief difficulty in the journey was a terrific thunderstorm at Strassburg, which threatened to destroy the cab altogether.

THE NEW VICE-REGAL PALACE AT SIMLA

THE new Summer residence of the Viceroy of India was inaugurated last autumn, when Lord and Lady Dufferin transferred their Summer quarters to the new building from Peterhoff, where up that time they had spent the hot season. Lady Dufferin gave her first dance there in August, and the general public pronounced the new building to be admirable both inside and outside, and to the furnish at length a residence worthy of an Indian Viceroy. The contrast to the relatively confined area of Peterhoff was stated by the *Times of India* to be almost startling, while the effect was heightened by the use of the electric light, with which the Palace is fitted. The ballroom is decorated in white and gold, and the dining-room, which does duty as a refreshment-room, is in darker tints, with a high, dark wooden panelling, surmounted

attempted "counter-revolution," had only escaped with life through the Austrian lines, and the news of his visit to England caused some agitation at home. Gillray, on this occasion, appeared as a Ministerial caricaturist, and represented the deserter Dumouriez as a "Sans-Culotte," being entertained at St. James's by his quondam allies, the leaders of the Opposition. The banquet shows the subversion of Church and State; Sheridan has made a hash of the Crown, Fox is bringing in the head of his great political adversary, Pitt, nicely garnished with frogs, and Dr. Priestley is dishing up the Church. As a matter of fact, Dumouriez's visit was an ignominious failure; he arrived in June, and immediately received notice from the Secretary of State to quit the kingdom within forty-eight hours.

The second example of Gillray's art is selected from his "Social Satires," and the hero is the once-famous Hon. T. Onslow, whose

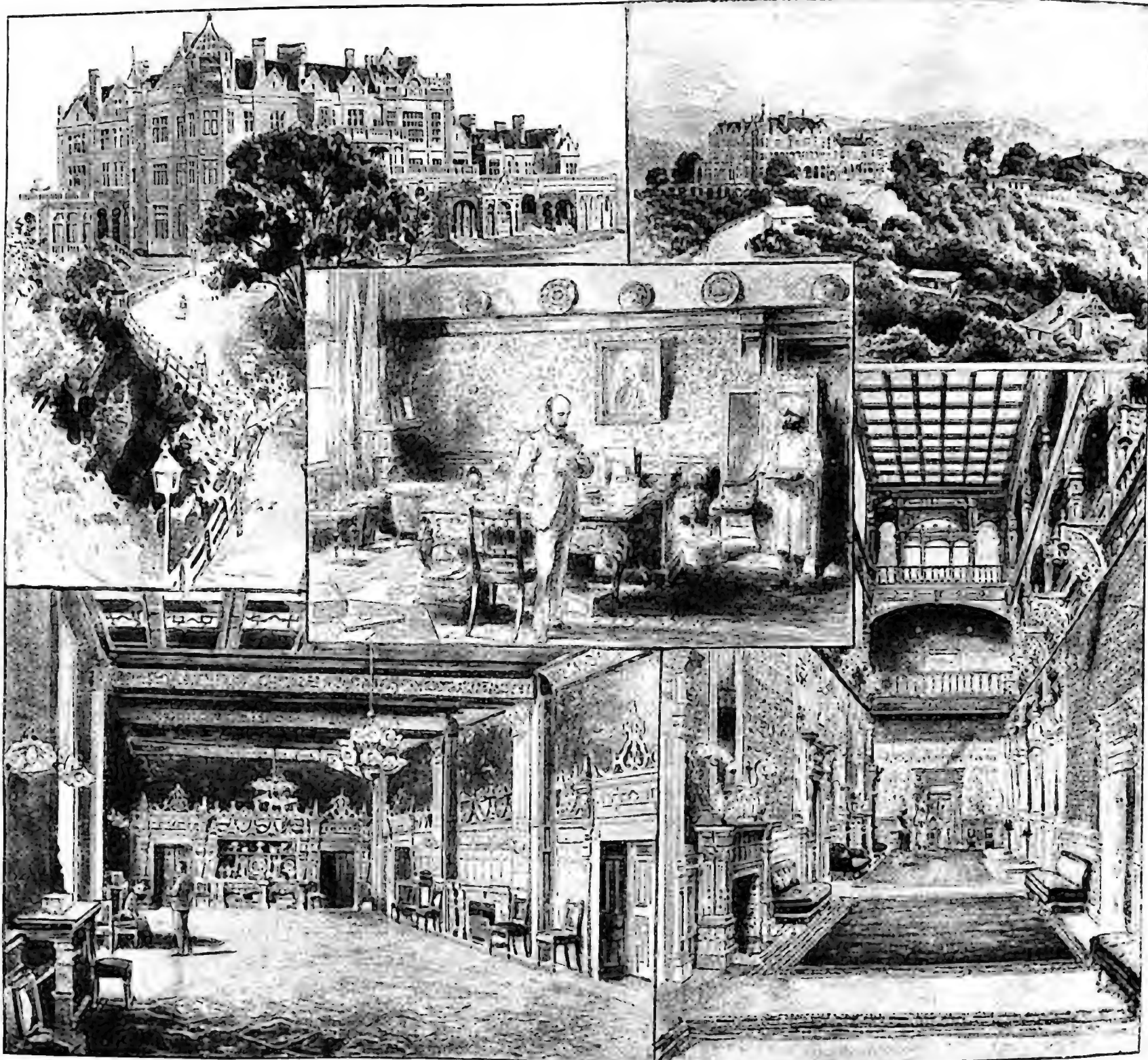
hay bands wound round his ankles, attest the consistency of the entire "turn-out," down to the nicest details.

"This noted gentleman," records one of his contemporaries, who had witnessed "T. O.'s" exploits with the "ribbon," "was so skilful a whip that he might be daily seen, in the high spring-tide of fashion, picking his way, four-in-hand, in and out amidst the crowded cavalcade of Bond Street, driving to a hair's-breadth." The feats of the charioteers of antiquity have survived in the lyrics of the poets. We only want a British Homer to do justice to the merits of such a native "whip."

The example of Rowlandson is a memento of an assault-at-arms, which took place before the Prince of Wales and his friends at Carlton House, at a time when fencing was the fashionable accomplishment *par excellence*. The papers of the day thus record the circumstance:—"There was a meeting appointed at Carlton House of the

SOUTH-WEST VIEW OF THE PALACE

SOUTH-WEST VIEW OF THE PALACE FROM PROSPECT HILL



THE DINING-ROOM FACING NORTH

THE VICEROY'S STUDY

THE GALLERY FROM THE BALL-ROOM

NEW SUMMER PALACE OF THE VICEROY OF INDIA, AT SIMLA

by a series of triangular shields bearing the arms of the British rulers of India, beginning with Holwell, who was one of the sufferers in, and the narrator of, the Black Hole disaster of 1757. The ordinary rooms are decorated similarly to the ballroom, to which, indeed, they form a continuation.

THE HUMOURISTS' EXHIBITION AT THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS

THE four examples which are given from the illustrated catalogue require a few words of explanation; two are by James Gillray, once called the Prince of Caricaturists. The earlier version, "Dumouriez Dining in State at St. James's on the 15th May, 1793," refers to the excited state of public feeling in England provoked by the events of the French Revolution. The popular opinion associated the Whig party with the revolutionary movement; and although it was obvious that General Dumouriez, at that time the most conspicuous personage of the hour, had turned upon the French Republic and broken with its leaders, the satirists at home preferred to keep up the tradition that this ambitious individual was coming to England upon a Revolutionary propaganda. The General had failed miserably in his

term of "coal-black horses" was one of the institutions of the West End in the early coaching days:—

WHAT CAN LITTLE T—O— DO?

What can little T—O— do?
Why drive a phaeton and two!!
Can little T—O— do no more?
Yes, drive a phaeton and four!!!!

The artist here introduces us to a celebrity of the past—Lord Cranley, the patron saint of "four-in-hands," and one of the traditional promoters of "coaching tastes." In Gillray's plate we meet "little Tommy Onslow" (1801) much as he might be seen in the flesh in the artist's own day. The vehicle the honourable whip is "tooling" is an antiquarian curiosity, long numbered with the past. The springy body, from its elevated appearance, excites the impression that a sudden jerk must shoot the driver high into the air. The completeness of "T. O.'s" coachee-like exterior is worthy of notice. The great-coat is a marvel of fidelity to the approved "professional Jehu" pattern; the collar, the quadruple capes, its length, and the arrangement of buttons must have provoked the envy of "the regular dustmen." His pig-tail, twisted like a riding-whip, and the

nobility then resident in this country, among whom was the Duc de Fitzjames, together with all the celebrated fencing-masters of the time, which were at that period considerable, the occurrence of the French Revolution, shortly after, occasioned their return to France. The Prince of Wales was much gratified with the performance, and smiled at the violent noises of St. George during his attack, which resembled more the roaring of a bull than sound emanating from a human being." The combatants are M. de St. George, an accomplished Creole, and an unequalled master of fence, who, in his day was regarded as an admirable Crichton, and the mysterious D'Eon de Beaumont, who, for reasons of his own, elected to represent himself as a female. The spectators include the Heir Apparent, his *chère amie* Mrs. Fitzherbert, the French guests his intimates, and the conspicuous leaders of the Whig party—the Prince's allies at the time—Fox, Burke, Sheridan, Lord North, &c. while, to the right, portraits of all the celebrated *maître d'armes* of London and Paris are given in one group.

The fourth illustration, by George Cruikshank, refers to an exhibition of ancient armour in Pall Mall, of which the circumstances, but for this satirical version, would now be probably forgotten.

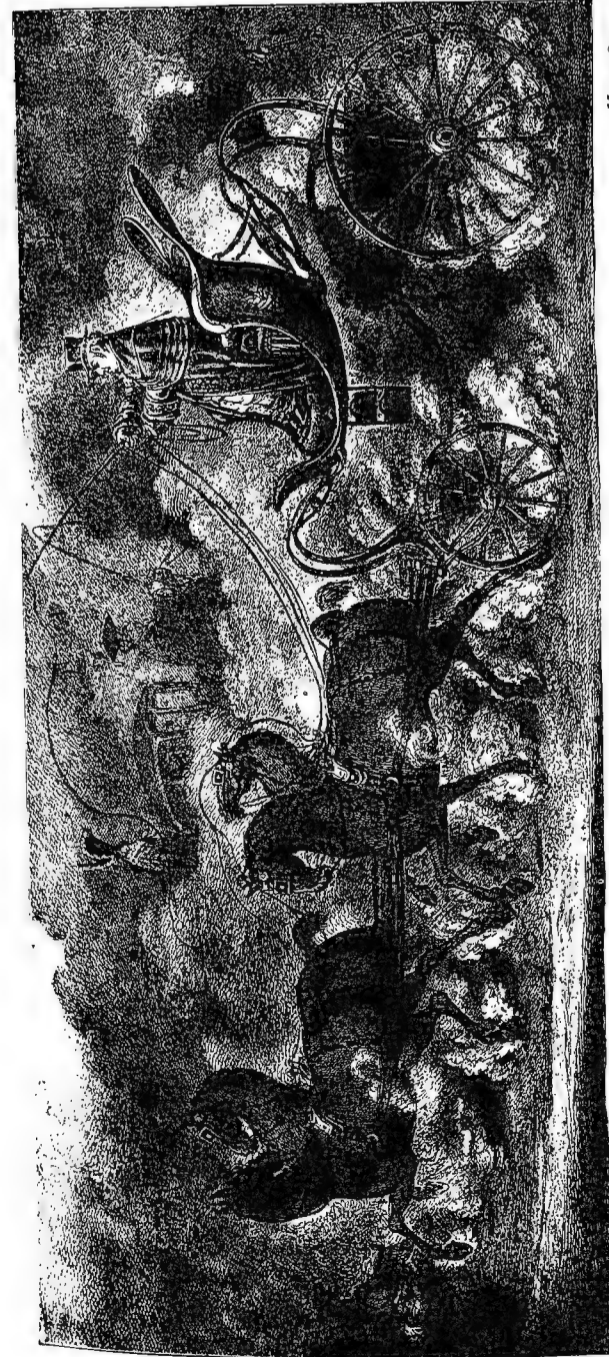


1797

THE ASSAULT OR FENCING MATCH

Which took place at Carlton House, on the 9th of April, 1797, between Mademoiselle Chevalière d'Eon de Beaumont and Monsieur de Saint George, in the presence of the Prince of Wales and many eminent fencing masters of London and Paris

THOMAS ROWLANDSON

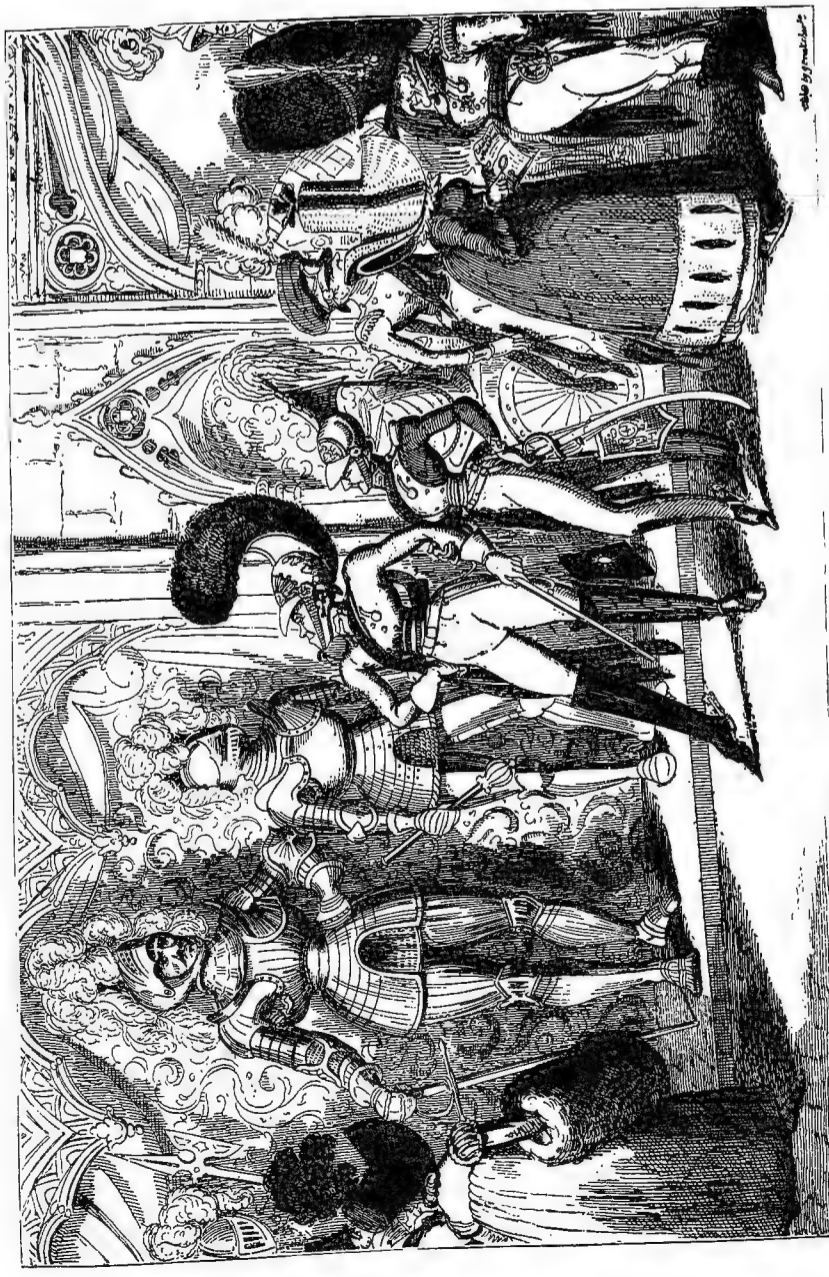


May 1, 1861

THE HON. "TOMMY" ONSLOW (AFTERWARDS LORD CRANLEY) THE "FATHER OF OUR FOUR-IN-HANDS"

"What can little T. O. do?
Why, drive a phaeton and four
Can little T. O. do no more?
Yes, drive a phaeton and four"

JAMES GILLRAY



1819

MODERN MILITARY DANDIES OF 1819

Sketched without permission from the life

ANCIENT MILITARY DANDIES, 1456
Sketched by permission from the originals in the Grand Armory, in the Gothic Hall, Pall Mall

GEORGE CRUIKSHANK



John Home Tooke C. J. Fox, with Pitt's Head R. B. Sheridan

Dumouriez dining in state at St. James's on the 15th May 1793

March 30 1793

DUMOURIEZ DINING IN STATE AT ST. JAMES'S, ON THE 15TH MAY, 1793

JAMES GILLRAY

ILLUSTRATIONS FROM THE CATALOGUE OF THE EXHIBITION OF THE WORKS OF THE ENGLISH HUMOURISTS IN ART
ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS



THE speech of the Emperor of AUSTRIA to the Austro-Hungarian Delegations has been the leading political event of the week. At first it aroused some misgiving and alarm, owing to the unusually firm tone and the comments on the continued uncertainty of the European situation. But further consideration brought out the more pacific bent of the speech, which is now generally regarded as reassuring for European tranquillity. Both the Emperor's subsequent private remarks to the members of the Delegations and Count Kalnoky's address in the Foreign Affairs Committee support this view. Moreover, Austria asks for no further military credit this year, the Emperor simply pointing out that she must perfect her means of defence to keep pace with other countries. His Majesty states that the Austrian Foreign Policy and relations with other Powers remain unchanged, but plainly intimates that Serbia is the chief disturbing element, for, while acknowledging the Regents' full assurance of friendliness, he warns the Servians to use prudence and patriotism to preserve their country from serious dangers. This warning is universally construed as aimed against Russian aggression in the Balkans, especially as the Emperor goes on to warmly compliment Bulgaria on her progress amid so many difficulties, thus espousing Prince Ferdinand's cause in counter-balance to the Czar's ostentatious championship of the Montenegrin Ruler. This first official recognition of the present Bulgarian Government after nearly two years' rule, causes much satisfaction at Sofia, besides pleasing the Hungarians, who feel that Austria is at last abandoning her semi-quietist attitude in Eastern affairs for a more energetic policy. Should, also, Russian influence become too prominent in Serbia, Austria can now play off Bulgaria against her neighbour. Count Kalnoky, however, in his subsequent speech to the Delegations, emphatically upheld the good faith of the Serbian Regents, warning the members not to attach too much importance to the inevitable effervescence in the Balkan States. Russia says nothing at present, simply reproducing the speech in her Press without comment, but GERMANY considers the Imperial utterances of grave import. One Teutonic Government organ indeed suggests that TURKEY should join the Triple Alliance to better check Russian schemes in the East, which now seem to aim at forming the Balkan States into a South Slavonic Empire, under Prince Nicholas of Montenegro—a mere figure-head under Russian sway.

Meanwhile, the apple of discord, SERBIA herself, is ostensibly absorbed in crowning her new King with much ceremony. Wednesday was kept as a day of national mourning throughout the kingdom to commemorate the patriots who fell in the Battle of Kosovo five centuries ago, including the last of the Serbian Czars. Young King Alexander went to this predecessor's birth-place, Krushevat, for the commemoration, and thence to Zitcha, the old coronation city of the Serbian Kings, for his formal anointing on Thursday. Some anxiety was expressed lest the Pan Slavists should take the opportunity to raise disturbances and kidnap the young monarch, especially as the Metropolitan Michael played a prominent part in the ceremony. That Russophile ecclesiastic is now accused of carrying on a vigorous Montenegrin propaganda, and going amongst the rural electors to bid them vote for men who will elect Prince Nicholas King. When he is on the throne, so runs the argument, Russia will pay Serbia's debts, and the taxes will be lightened. At all events, whether the Metropolitan be loyal or not to his present Sovereign, the chief Regent, M. Ristic, stayed away from the celebration, ostensibly on the plea of continued illness, but most probably to avoid the Pan Slavist orations and sentiments against Austria which were certain to come to the fore, and place him in a very awkward position. The Government have been relieved of one troublesome party by the temporary retirement of the Progressists, with their leader, M. Garashanine.

Like her neighbour, GERMANY is not feeling too amicable towards Russia, and the war-party have again been trying to stir up strife by submitting alarmist memorandums of Russian military preparations. The fresh reports of friction on this point between Count Waldersee, Chief of the Staff, and Prince Bismarck, though officially denied, are generally believed to have some foundation. Further, the Czarewitsch passed through Berlin without stopping to see the Emperor, while as yet there is no prospect of the Czar's return visit. His Russian Majesty intending to go yachting in Finnish waters. But the Germans have been mainly occupied with a more cheerful subject—the grand Court marriage at Berlin between the Empress's younger sister, Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, and Prince Frederick Leopold, only son of the late Red Prince. No German Royal wedding has been celebrated with so much festivity since the present Emperor was married in 1881. Both the civil and religious marriage ceremonies took place on Monday in the Schloss chapel, followed by a State dinner and the traditional Court torch-dance, in which the bride and bridegroom dance by turns with all the Royalties present. Some surprise was expressed that England was not directly represented at the festivities, although Prince Christian is the bride's uncle. The Emperor and Empress afterwards left for Stuttgart, where King Charles has celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the throne, and subsequently went on to Sigmaringen for the wedding of the Hereditary Prince of Hohenzollern. Emperor William is now to take a rest after the duties of the past year, and has given up his projected Alsatian visit to go yachting along the Norwegian coast before coming to England at the end of next month. The Duke of Cumberland has at last come to terms with the Duchy of Brunswick respecting his claims to the late Duke's private fortune, and has received the money. In East Africa, Captain Wissmann is getting his steamers together, and expects further fighting, as the Pangani Arabs will not accept his proposals.

FRANCE is fast beginning to break her Exhibition truce by political excitements. Boulanger activity and electoral prospects destroy the calm of the last two months, and the General's supporters are well to the front just now. They carried the day at Angoulême, where MM. Laguerre, Laisant, and Paul Déroulède were acquitted on the charge of seditious cries and conduct during the disturbances of the 9th inst. This is a rebuff to the Government, who are said to be very angry, and to intend re-opening the case. Again the Boulangerists won popular sympathy for their treatment at Beziers, where MM. Déroulède and Laisant were set upon by a rival party holding a simultaneous demonstration, and came to blows in the street. But they damaged their cause by contributing to a disgraceful scene in the Chamber on Tuesday, where M. Laguerre tried to interpellate the Government on the Angoulême incident, and, on the proposal being opposed, an injudicious friend, M. Lejeune, called the Republicans *canaille*. Such a stigma turned the House into a bear-garden, where the deputies actually fought, and peace was only restored by the offending member being censured, and expelled for three days. It seems doubtful whether recent events have improved the Boulangerist chances at the elections, which will probably take place some Sunday in September. Electoral addresses have begun with a manifesto from the Reactionary party, which has received Prince Victor Bonaparte's approval, and which begs electors "to form but one Party—the

Party of France," by returning a majority of honest men, *i.e.*, Conservatives. The chief hold of the present Government on the electors is the success of the Exhibition, which has stimulated French trade and prosperity to an enormous extent—a point likely to tell with the shrewd French peasant voter. Beyond the Boulangerist scenes, the Chamber has been quietly discussing the Army Estimates, M. Freycinet pointing out that the French effective only contained 3,000 men less than the German, whilst the management was much less costly.

EGYPT finds to her cost that France has no intention of aiding her economical projects so long as English management prevails. The French Government refuse to sanction the conversion of the Preference Debt—which would lessen the burden on the Egyptian taxpayers—unless England guarantees that she will evacuate the country. This condition being plainly unacceptable, the scheme fails, although it has been approved by the other Great Powers. Meanwhile the Nile is rising favourably. A strong Dervish force is advancing on Sarra, so an Egyptian battalion, under British command, has gone up the river to meet them.

INDIA is very anxious about the famine-threatened districts of Ganjam and Behar, although the recent rains have materially lessened the distress. Behar feels the effects of the long drought very severely, and a fresh railway line will be commenced at once to provide employment for the starving people, while the Lieutenant-Governor will make a tour through the province, following the example of Lord Connemara in Ganjam. Lord Connemara traces much of the illness now prevalent in Ganjam to the dirty condition and insufficiency of the water-tanks, and, whilst urging cleanliness on the people, he promises to propose that railways shall be constructed immediately to render the district less isolated. More relief works are being opened, for famine is inevitable if the monsoon fails, while in any case relief will be needed till after the harvest. Cholera greatly increases. Another important matter—the Sikkim question is no more hopeful. Indeed, the negotiations with Tibet are said to have collapsed altogether, as China obstinately refuses to give up her claim to authority in Sikkim. Fresh troubles have arisen between the Hindoos and Mussulmans at Dera Ghazi Khan in the Punjab, owing to the Mohammedans parading a Hindoo convert about in triumph. Sir F. Roberts will shortly make a tour through Upper Burma, which continues in its normal state of discontent and disturbance even after three-and-a-half years of British rule. Taxation and insufficient legal tribunals are just now the chief causes of complaint, besides the eternal dacoity.

IN THE UNITED STATES, further revelations respecting the Cronin murder case produce great excitement. Chicago is so absorbed in the subject that even the Sunday sermons in most of the churches dealt with the popular topic, and protested against the "un-American" societies which disgrace the Republic. The Grand Jury is hard at work examining witnesses and important documents, and is fairly convinced that the unfortunate doctor was "removed" by the Radical wing of the Clan-na-Gael ostensibly on the pretence that he was a British spy, but actually through private vengeance. It is evident that Dr. Cronin accused a "triangle" of members—Alexander Sullivan, Michael Boland, and Denis Feely—of appropriating service moneys. The trio were tried, and acquitted, but the trial caused bitter dissension in the society, and the accused, out of revenge, stirred up the fanatics of the association to kill Cronin as a traitor to the Irish cause. Further, the jury consider that the detective Coughlin managed the whole affair, together with Cooney and Burke, acting as the brothers Williams. Cooney is still "wanted," but Burke has been identified as the Williams who hired the cottage where the murder was committed. Accordingly, after being brought up for examination at Winnipeg, he will be taken to Chicago, the President having signed his extradition warrant. Meanwhile, the other accused, Coughlin, Woodruff, and O'Sullivan, will not be tried till next term, as Coughlin's counsel is not ready. A large portion of the Clan-na-Gaels are horrified at the disclosures, and are working with the Government to punish the murderers, while others declare that the whole history is a wicked plot to damage the Irish cause. Hitherto the society has been immensely powerful throughout the United States, controlling American political movements as well as Irish affairs. Camp 20, or the Columbian Club, is the section most concerned in the murder, and may probably be dissolved as illegal. The wrecked cities in the Conemaugh Valley are struggling hard to recover their prosperity. Owing to the mass of dead bodies—dangerous to health—buried beneath the wreckage, it is impossible to clear the ground by ordinary means. Accordingly, the worst damaged houses are being burnt, especially as the debris is so wedged together as to be nearly impenetrable. American teetotallers are bitterly disappointed at Pennsylvania refusing by an enormous majority to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors. Almost simultaneously the little State of Rhode Island repealed the Prohibition Clause in her Constitution.

MISCELLANEOUS.—RUSSIA is said to have annexed Deer Island, on the Korean coast, as a coaling station.—The Shah of Persia has been received with great ceremony both in BELGIUM and HOLLAND. The King of the Netherlands was not well enough to receive him, but the Shah was escorted by high officials through the Hague, Rotterdam, and Amsterdam. He then went to Antwerp, where he was gorgeously entertained, and subsequently privately visited King Leopold at Laeken, as the King is still in too deep mourning for his son-in-law to attend State festivities. The Shah afterwards went to Spa.—CRETE is calming down, owing to the tact of the Turkish Commissioner, but the majority of the people steadily demand a new Governor and a reformed Constitution.—IN SOUTH AFRICA, Sir Henry Loch replaces Sir Hercules Robinson as Governor of Cape Colony. Sir Henry will assume office by the end of the year, after settling his affairs in Victoria. Meanwhile the Premier announces a most favourable Budget for the colony, thanks to the increase of the products and exports.—The CONGO railway scheme appears more promising. The Belgian Government will ask Parliament for a subscription of 400,000*l.* towards the construction, and a wealthy American has given 100,000*l.* to the same object, as a mark of gratitude for King Leopold's enterprise, and to assist the suppression of the slave-trade.



THE QUEEN has returned to Windsor after nearly three weeks' stay in Scotland. Before leaving Balmoral Her Majesty drove with Princess Victoria of Prussia and Princess Leiningen to the Glassalt Shiel and to Glen Gelder Shiel, and received at the Castle the chief officers of the Queen's Guard at Ballater. The Rev. Dr. Cameron Lees, Dean of the Thistle, arrived on Saturday, and dined with the Royal party, while on Sunday morning he officiated at Divine Service before the Queen and Princesses, and in the evening again dined with Her Majesty. Monday was occupied by farewell drives and visits, and on Tuesday afternoon Her Majesty and the Princesses left for the South by the usual special train from Ballater, travelling all night, and reaching Windsor to breakfast on Wednesday morning. On Thursday the Queen would visit the Royal Agricultural Show

in Windsor Park, being received by the Prince of Wales, when Her Majesty would ride through the grounds in a wheel-chair, and take tea in the Royal Pavilion. Probably the Queen might again go to the Show yesterday (Friday)—the fifty-first anniversary of her coronation. Next week Her Majesty entertains the Shah at Windsor on Tuesday, and on Thursday comes to town for the Prince and Princess of Wales's garden-party. The Queen will only remain a short time at Windsor, and will go to Osborne directly after the christening of Princess Beatrice's baby. Her Majesty's next guest will be the Emperor William of Germany, who comes to Osborne at the end of next month. The naval review in his honour has now been fixed for August 3rd. According to present arrangements, the Queen will stay five days in North Wales during her August visit. Arriving at Palé from Osborne early on the 23rd prox., Her Majesty will drive in the afternoon through Bala and along the lake to call on Sir Watkin and Lady Williams Wynn. The following day is to be spent at Ruabon and Wrexham, and Monday in the mineral district of Festiniog, Princess Beatrice meanwhile laying the foundation-stone of a new church at Barmouth. Next day, the Royal party will drive from Corwen, through the Valley of the Dee, to Llangollen and visit Plas Newydd, the residence of the "Ladies of Llangollen," where 1,000 school-children will sing the National Anthem, and an address will be presented. Thence the Queen intends to drive through the Vale to Sir Theodore Martin's house, Bryntysilio, for afternoon tea, and subsequently return to Palé for a short rest before starting that night for Balmoral.—Prince and Princess Henry and their children returned to Windsor from Aldershot on Tuesday to receive the Queen. Princess Louise stayed with them at Aldershot, where the Princesses inspected the troops and witnessed the beginning of the summer manoeuvres.

The Prince and Princess of Wales remained at Sunningdale Park during part of this week in order to attend the Royal Agricultural Show at Windsor. The Prince, with the Duke of Cambridge, went over the Show privately on Saturday morning before driving to Windsor to witness the annual cricket match between I Zingari and the First Life Guards. The Prince lunched with the officers, and watched some musical rides, subsequently meeting the Princess and daughters at Virginia Water for the usual Ascot picnic. Prince and Princess Christian and numerous guests joined the Royal party, who spent the evening on the water, rowing and fishing, and dined at the Fishing Cottage. On Sunday the Prince and Princess, with their family and guests, and Prince and Princess Christian with their daughters, attended the special Service in the Show yard, the Dean of Windsor officiating, and lunched at the Royal Pavilion, afterwards inspecting the live stock. On Monday, the Prince came up to town for a few hours to preside at a meeting of the Organising Committee of the Imperial Institute. The Prince and family revisited the Show on Tuesday, when the Royal party lunched in the Queen's Pavilion, and the Prince presided at the annual meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society. On Wednesday the Prince, with Prince Albert Victor and Prince Christian, lunched with the Mayor and Corporation of Windsor in the Guildhall. They returned to town later in the day, and on Thursday the Prince again went to the Show to receive the Queen. Yesterday (Friday), the Princess was present at the fancy sale and concert given at Mrs. Cyril Flower's house in aid of Miss Leigh's British and American Homes in Paris. In the evening the Prince and Princess and family attended the State Concert, while to-day (Saturday) the Prince holds a Levée. Next week he will be much occupied in entertaining the Shah, as the Queen wishes the Prince to act as her representative. The Prince will lay the memorial stone of the new buildings for the Samaritan Free Hospital in the Marylebone Road on July 24th, accompanied by the Princess. He has sent 100*l.* to the Lord Mayor's Fund for the Pasteur Institute in Paris. During his coming Indian visit, Prince Albert Victor will land first at Bombay and travel through Southern India, going by sea from Madras to Calcutta for Christmas. Thence he will make a tour through the Northern districts.

The Shah of Persia arrives in England on Monday, travelling from Ostend to Gravesend in the *Victoria and Albert*. He will then come up to London in a smaller boat, escorted by a regular flotilla, and will land at Westminster Palace Stairs, on his way to his quarters at Buckingham Palace. The next Royal visitors to London will be King George of Greece and the Duke of Sparta, who left Russia after the Princess Alexandra's wedding. They spend a short time with the Empress Frederick at Homburg, and thence come to London, afterwards going to Paris and Aix-les-Bains for the waters, whence they join the Queen at Copenhagen, to return to Athens for the marriage of the Duke and Princess Sophia of Prussia on October 6th. German Royal weddings are numerous, for besides the marriage of Prince Frederick Leopold and Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein at Berlin on Monday, the Hereditary Prince William of Hohenzollern espoused Princess Maria Theresa of Bourbon at Sigmaringen on Thursday. The Archduchess Valérie of Austria will marry the Archduke Franz Salvator next February. The Duchess of Aosta—Princess Letitia Bonaparte—has a son, who will be named Umberto, after his uncle, the King of Italy.—Princess Augusta of Hesse-Cassel, aunt to the Princess of Wales, is dangerously ill.



AN IMPORTANT PRIVATE CONFERENCE OF CHURCHMEN, influentially promoted and attended, has been held, under the presidency of Lord Grimthorpe, with the object of supporting Reformation principles in the Church of England. Resolutions in furtherance of this object were adopted, and a Provisional Council, covering the whole country, was appointed to draw up rules for the new Protestant Alliance, with the Rev. J. W. Marshall, St. John's Vicarage, Blackheath, for its Secretary, and Mr. Abel Smith, M.P., for its Treasurer. Among the conveners of the Conference were Bishop Perry, the Dean of Canterbury, Archdeacon Perowne, and Canon Fleming. Before the close of the meeting the sum of 550*l.* was subscribed.

LAST SUNDAY being Hospital Sunday, sermons appropriate to the occasion were preached at Westminster Abbey by the Bishop of London, at St. Paul's Cathedral by Canon Gregory, at the Chapel Royal by the Bishop of Derry, at the Temple Church by Dr. Vaughan, and at Union Chapel, Islington, where the collection produced 105*l.*, by the Rev. Dr. Allon. The collections at the Abbey, St. Paul's, and the Temple Church amounted respectively to 218*l.*, 236*l.*, and 197*l.*; those of last year in the same order having been 176*l.*, 227*l.*, and 209*l.* St. Michael, Chester Square, contributed 1,007*l.*; St. Nicholas, Chislehurst, 328*l.*; St. Mark, North Audley Street, 210*l.*; St. Stephen's, South Dulwich, 166*l.*; Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley Street, 143*l.*; Curzon Chapel, Mayfair, 101*l.*; and St. James's, West Hampstead, 101*l.*

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY for the employment of additional curates, the Archbishop of Canterbury presiding, in the report stated that the number of grants had risen from 632 in 1884 to 980 in 1888-9. The year's receipts were 100,616*l.*, and the expenditure 99,262*l.*

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY and a distinguished company, his guests, gave, at the request of the Cyprus Society, a reception of welcome at Lambeth Palace this week, to the Archbishop of Cyprus, in honour of whom congratulatory and complimentary speeches were made by the Primate and others. Sir F. J. Goldsmith also explained the medical and educational work performed in the island by the Cyprus Society.

IN REPLY to a memorial from the Lord Day's Observance Association and other religious bodies requesting the discontinuance of the playing of military bands on Sundays in the garrison of Portsmouth, General Sir Leicester Smyth, commanding the Southern District, says that when such playing is absolutely voluntary, he sees no military objections to it. He has often been delighted with the evident enjoyment of the masses in London when listening to the bands on Sunday afternoons in the parks, and this he considers better than that they should "remain in their stuffy streets and miss God's fresh air."

MISCELLANEOUS.—The death, in his eighty-fifth year, is announced of Canon Cook, for a quarter of a century a Canon of Exeter Cathedral, previously Preacher at Lincoln's Inn, and one of H.M.'s Inspectors of Schools, well known by his editorship of and important contributions to the Speaker's Bible and Commentary. He has bequeathed to the Chapter of Exeter his valuable library.—The Rev. John S. Holmes since 1883, Vicar of St. Philip's, Sidenham, is to be the new Dean of Grahamstown, South Africa.—Major-General Collingwood, R.A., succeeds Major-General Hutchinson in the Lay Secretaryship of the Church Missionary Society.—The Church of St. Mary-le-Strand, which has long been closed, is about to be restored, money sufficient for a considerable portion of the work having been subscribed. For a complete restoration of the interesting edifice 1,000*l.* are still required.—This year's Senior Wrangler, Mr. G. T. Walker, is the nineteenth Nonconformist since 1862 who has thus distinguished himself.—A pilgrimage to the Holy Land from England is, the *Tablet* understands, being organised, and the formation of an influential Committee for the purpose is in active progress.

NOTES IN DAMARALAND

IN 1884, the same year that Walvisch Bay was annexed to Cape Colony, the coast line of Damaraland, which lies northwards of that

the Golconda Mining Company. The three managers of these companies, together with Mr. Robert Lewis, the managing director, went to Okahandja, to see the king with regard to Dr. Gearing's notification, as Mr. Lewis has been in the country over thirty years, and has had all the minerals and trading rights conceded to him. The King called a grand meeting of all the chiefs and headmen, and asked Dr. Gearing to attend. He then denied publicly that Dr. Gearing had any right to the country, and stated that he recognised all the concessions and rights of Mr. Lewis to the whole of Damaraland, declaring that the English had always been his friends, and that he would remain true to them, a document to that effect being drawn up and signed by the king and chiefs.



THE ACTION FOR ALLEGED LIBEL brought by Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., against Lord Salisbury, for whom the Solicitor-General has been retained as leading counsel, will be tried at Manchester in the middle of next month.

THE CHETWYND-DURHAM LIBEL CASE.—With our last issue the evidence for the defence had begun. It was continued by the examination of Major Egerton, the official handicapper, who spoke of the suspicious character of the performances of horses in Sherrard's stable, especially of Fullerton, admitting, however, in cross-examination, that since this horse became Lord Dudley's, and Wood had ceased to ride, his running had continued to be very in-and-out. After some other evidence, a good deal of which, as Mr. Lowther remarked, had no reference to Sir G. Chetwynd, came on Monday, in this week, the examination of the defendant, Lord Durham, who explained what it was that he exactly meant by his famous speech, defining his charge against the plaintiff to be, that Sir G. Chetwynd's horses were backed for large sums when they were intended to win, and for small sums when they were intended to lose. In cross-examination, he withdrew the charge as regarded 1887, but adhered to it as regarded 1886, saying that Sir George meant Fullerton to lose in that year in order that he might get

men, against whom no charge was made, also owned horses in Sherrard's stable. He quoted figures which were the best to prove that, in contradiction of Lord Durham's assertions, the standard of loss on Sir G. Chetwynd's part was much greater when he did not win than the standard of winning when the horses which he backed came in first. Sir Henry James had not concluded his speech when the Court rose on Wednesday.

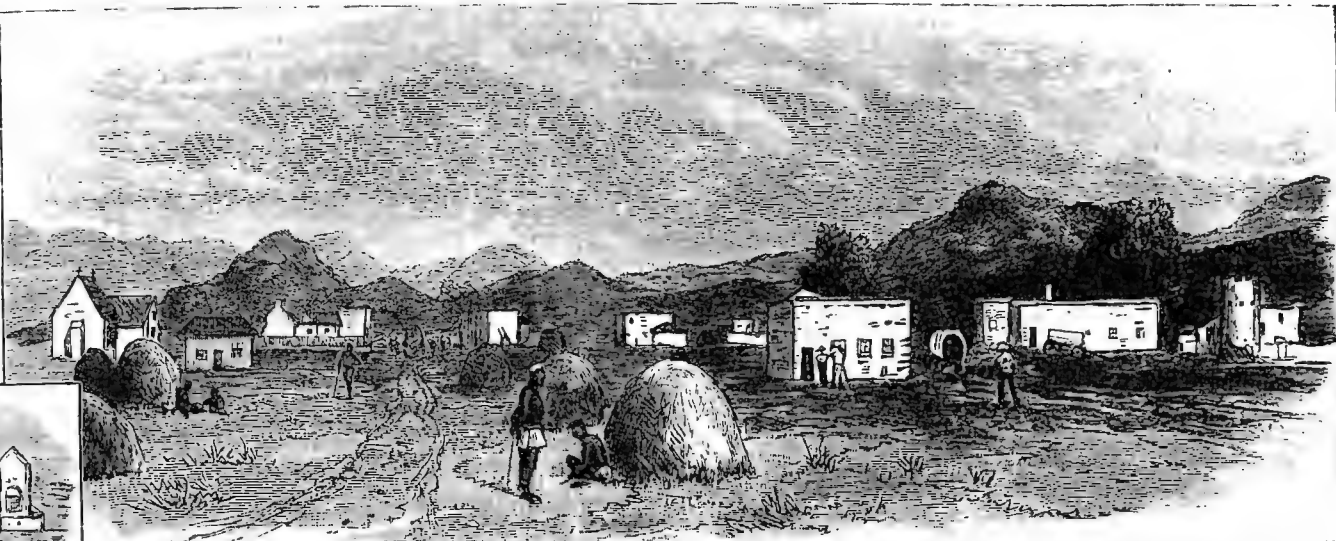
THE LAMBETH TRAGEDY.—The Coroner's Inquest on the victim of this tragedy, George Gorin, known professionally as Letine, was held on Tuesday. The widow of the deceased and other witnesses gave evidence as to the stabbing of Gorin by Currah and the latter's attempt at suicide. An Inspector of Police, who visited Currah in St. Thomas's Hospital, deposed to finding in a memorandum book in one of his pockets the following entry: "The villains who murdered my own dear child, my own flesh and blood, whom I love as dear as I love my life," and that Currah volunteered the statement, "God prompted me to this." After hearing some medical evidence, the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Nathaniel Currah. A legal representative of the relatives of the deceased then addressed the Coroner on their behalf, intimating that when the proper time arrived he would prove that there was no truth in the allegations of ill-treatment of the girl by Letine. He had in his hand letters from Currah extending over the whole of the time his daughter Beatrice had been in Letine's service, not only thanking him for his treatment of her, but speaking of his conduct in very high terms. When we went to press Currah was progressing towards recovery.

THE THAMES MYSTERY.—The remains of the woman, portions of whose mutilated corpse were found in the Thames, have been virtually identified as those of Elizabeth Jackson, a frequenter of common lodging-houses in the Chelsea district. She was last seen alive on the 31st of May, and the police believe that on the evening of that day she met her murderer. One of the evidences of identification was supplied by a sister of Elizabeth Jackson, who stated that she had a peculiar scar on one of her wrists. In consequence of this statement, her remains in Battersea Mortuary were re-examined by medical experts. Though the flesh of the wrists was somewhat decomposed, on lifting the skin they were of opinion that a scar such as that described had certainly existed. The police, it is understood, have discovered some clue to both the motive and the perpetrator of the crime.

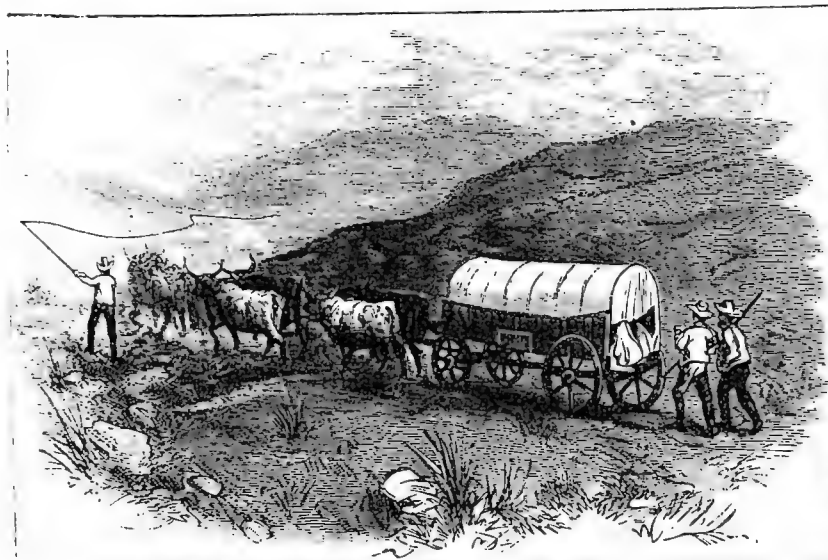
MR. ROBERT LEWIS



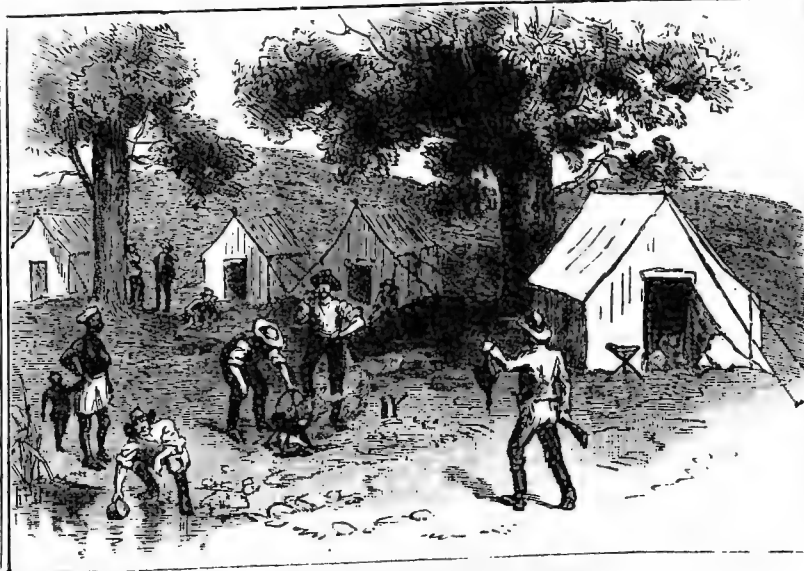
KAMAHERERO'S HOUSE AT OKAHANDJA



OTYMBINQUE



ON THE WAY FROM WALVISCH BAY TO OTYMBINQUE



CAMP IN RIVER BED NEAR OTYMBINQUE

SKETCHES IN DAMARALAND, SOUTH AFRICA THE NEW GOLD DISTRICT

halfour, was annexed by Germany. This region is desert and waterless, but inland rises a mountainous district, rich in such minerals as copper, gold, and silver, and intersected by fertile valleys and an extensive prairie stretch. In the international rush into African territory which has taken place during the past few years, it is not surprising to find that disputes frequently arise regarding the conflicting rights of the subjects of the various nations who have striven to secure their share; and this has been the case in Damaraland, where the German residents recently endeavored to induce the King of Damaraland to grant Germany the rights of mining and searching for gold—that valuable mineral long presumed to exist in this territory. Accordingly Dr. Gearing, German Commissioner, last year issued a notice that the King had agreed to declare a German Protectorate over Damaraland, and that all prospectors and travellers must obtain a licence from him. A Mr. Robert H. M. Mann, who has sent us the sketches from which our illustrations are engraved, writes from Otymbinque that there are three companies represented there,—the Damara Mining and Exploration Company, the Otymacoco Mining Company, and

more leniently dealt with in the spring handicaps of 1887. On Tuesday, in an able speech for the defence, showing considerable knowledge of the "dodges" of the turf, Sir Charles Russell developed and supported in detail the two charges just referred to as made by Lord Durham. Sir Charles laid great stress on Sir G. Chetwynd's statement that he still had the fullest confidence in Wood and Sherrard, and he therefore asked the arbitrators to come to the painful conclusion that Sir George had got so involved in his relations with these two men that he could not fearlessly disclaim and denounce them. In point of fact, he added, there were ample reasons for believing that of Sherrard's stable the real master was Mr. Charles Wood, and the principal owner Sir George Chetwynd. Sir Henry James replied on Tuesday and Wednesday on the whole case. Referring to the condemnation of Sir G. Chetwynd for continuing the connection with Wood and with Sherrard's stable, he pointed out that, in spite of the alleged criticisms on Wood's riding in 1887, a number of noblemen and gentlemen of the highest position of the turf, whom he named, continued to employ that jockey, while other noblemen and gentle-

SANTA CLAUS is generally associated with Christmas, but the Santa Claus Society, which brightens children in London hospitals with toys and gifts in winter time, finds a special work for the summer as well. Last year the Society sent away thirty-two convalescents for change of air, besides keeping two delicate little girls in the country all the winter. So this season they ask for convalescent home and hospital letters, and for funds to supply railway fares or board to those poor patients who cannot afford to pay for themselves, yet need strengthening sea or country breezes before returning to work. Some of our readers, also, might like to assist by preparing Christmas gifts to help the society at their annual distribution in the hospitals. Books and toys are wanted for the children, warm clothing and little presents for the elders, as well as money for the expenses, and more members to carry out the work. Any one with leisure should send 2*d.* for a copy of the rules to the Manager, Miss J. F. Charles, Hillside, Southwood Lane, Highgate, and a little for her knowledge of the good done can hardly fail to enlist aid and sympathy. The Baroness Burdett-Coutts has just become patroness of the Society.



THE COLONIAL EXHIBITION, PLACE DES INVALIDES

NOTES AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION

THE most prominent feature of the Paris Exhibition buildings, the Eiffel Tower of course excepted, is undoubtedly the huge dome of the Palace of Miscellaneous Industries, which faces the gardens and fountains, and is visible from all parts of the grounds. Opinions differ considerably as regards the taste shown in its external gilded decoration, which may be considered to be of a somewhat pronounced, if not garish type; but at night, when lighted up with myriads of sparkling lamps, the dome looks quite fairy-like, and as though it might have formed part of Aladdin's genii-constructed Palace. The dome is nearly two hundred feet high, and is surmounted by a colossal winged statue of the Republic, but vast as it is, the dome is completely dwarfed by the Eiffel Tower, in comparison with which it looks quite a humble structure. Moreover, it is quite in keeping with the huge building in which the "diverse industries" of the world are housed—an aggregate of seven or eight spacious glass-roofed aisles, behind which is situated the great arched Machinery Hall. M. Bouvard has been the architect of the dome and its attendant building, which have been erected at a cost of 230,000*l*.

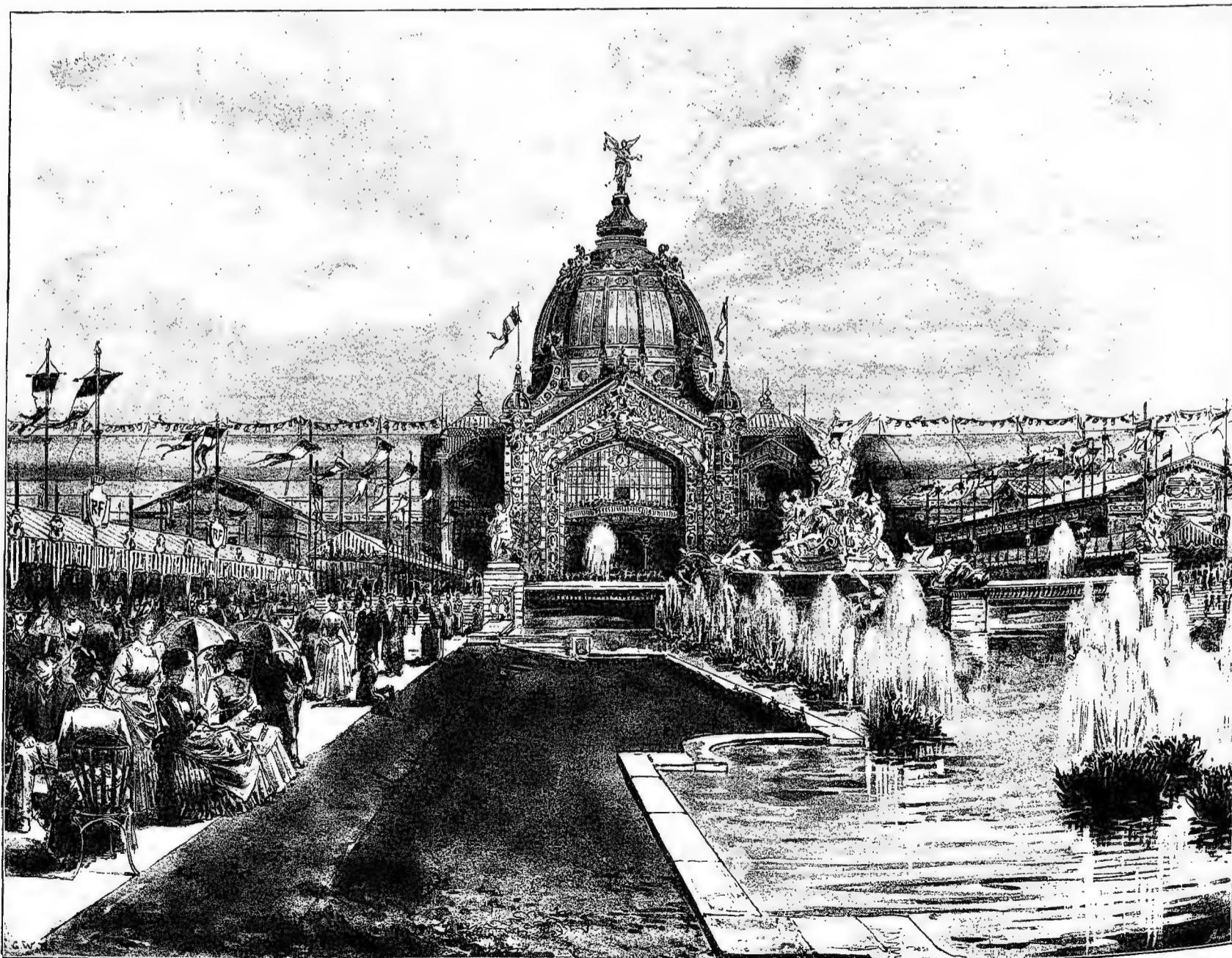
A word should also be said with regard to the prettily laid-out gardens between the Palace of Diverse Industries and the Eiffel

Tower. When the nature of the ground is considered, the transformation from the dusty parade desert to the carefully laid-out landscape garden which now exists is simply marvellous, and only shows what can be achieved by skill and patience. Large trees have been successfully shifted, bright green lawns established, masses of shrubs transplanted, until the gardens look as though they had enjoyed a flourishing existence for years instead of for a few months. The fountains, also, which ornament the grounds have been ably designed to suit the surroundings. The principal is depicted in our illustration. It is the work of MM. Coutan and Formigé, and represents the City of Paris on the Ship of Progress, surrounded by figures of Fame and allegorical personages, emblematic of modern life; altogether some twenty-four figures in marble are comprised in this fine work of Art. Another handsome fountain stands beneath the Eiffel Tower. One of the most popular entertainments provided by the Exhibition authorities is the illumination in the evening of these fountains by coloured lights, much after the same fashion as at South Kensington a couple of years since.

Our other illustration represents a general view of the Colonial Bazaars and Pavilions in the Esplanade des Invalides, which, like the Champ de Mars, has been transformed from a bare, sandy, arid waste into a series of dainty gardens studded with trees. In this great out-

door section of the Exhibition are gathered together all species of exhibits from the French Colonies and Dependencies. The domed building on the left in the engraving, with a graceful minaret, is the Algerian Palace, while further on is the Tunisian Bazaar—a reproduction to the actual life—with veritable Moors working at their various trades or dispensing their wares, while there is the inevitable *café* where a capital cup of coffee in the orthodox egg cup can be obtained, and which, to be properly enjoyed, should be imbibed grounds and all. Nor should the Moorish encampment be forgotten, with its spacious tents, in one of which a grey-bearded sheik exhibits his harem to ladies only at a nominal fee. Then come the Annamite, Cochinchina, and Tonquin displays, and the great Colonial Palace, with its collection of French Colonial products from all parts of the world. Close by, also, is the Javanese Village, quite a little town in itself, with its *cafés*, houses, theatre, and shops, while at the end of the esplanade is the panorama of *Tout Paris*, and in the background the gilded dome of the Invalides.

In addition to the Colonial buildings there is a great structure devoted to the War Office exhibits, and the battlemented gateway of this may be seen on the right of our illustration, while almost adjoining are the pavilions of the Hygienic and Economical Sections.



THE PRINCIPAL DOME AND FOUNTAINS



THE MILITARY TOURNAMENT AT THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL
THE MUSICAL RIDE OF THE TWELFTH LANCERS—THE STAR

V. Chas. Lloyd



THE new Socialistic romance, "Looking Backward" (W. Reeves), which is now, with Ibsen's "Doll's House," the chief topic of conversation at "aesthetic teas" in London, is very well worth reading. Even its warmest admirers would readily admit that it is not literature, and that of course means that it has no abiding place among the books of either Great Britain or America. But it will have, for all that, a very considerable influence upon the current thought of the day. In the general conception of a man getting in advance of his time, and finding himself in a civilisation of a hundred or more years hence, there is nothing original; such romances of the future have been written dozens of times. Nor is there anything particularly novel in the features of the new civilisation which Mr. E. Bellamy puts before us. His main ideas he owes to Karl Marx and the other Socialist writers. The value of the book is that it brings vividly to a focus the chief evils of our present society, and that it offers remedies which are particularly alluring, and apparently particularly easy to attain. The plot, such as it is, is extremely simple. Julian West, a Bostonian of 1887, falls into a mesmeric sleep, from which he wakes in 2000. He is still in Boston, but society in the mean time has undergone a complete change; competition has given place to co-operation. West finds himself in the house of a Dr. Leete, with whose daughter he falls in love. The young lady turns out to be the great-granddaughter of the girl to whom he was engaged in 1887, and the book closes to the sound of wedding-bells. In long and most interesting conversations Dr. Leete explains to his curious guest the changes which have taken place in the social state. The book is in parts distinctly eloquent, and it is evident that the writer is a very earnest social reformer. No one can read it without being forced into healthy reflection upon existing social evils.

There have not been nearly so many books about Emerson since his death as there have been about his great intellectual compeer Carlyle, but Emerson literature, nevertheless, is growing to the size of a small library. "Emerson in Concord," by his son Mr. Edward Waldo Emerson (Sampson Low), is a book which no admirer of the greatest of American geniuses should leave unread. It adds further touches to the picture which has already been painted by several faithful and skilful hands. Even those who have read Mr. Moncure Conway's book, and Mr. Alexander Ireland's, and Mr. Cooke's, and even Mr. Cabot's, will find in these pages, traced by a pious, filial hand, much that is new. Mr. Emerson's picture of his father differs from the others in that it is more personal and intimate. The other books have been, generally speaking, for the world—this is for those who knew Emerson. It deals less with his doctrines, his public life, and the development of his mind than with his character, his daily habits, and his daily thoughts. The book is written with considerable literary skill, extracts from Emerson's diaries being used here and there with great judgment. The whole is a worthy picture of one of the greatest of modern men. It is pleasant to think that the lives of the two men to whom modern generations owe most in the way of spiritual stimulus—Carlyle and Emerson—can be laid so completely bare without injury to the popular estimate of their characters. To say that Emerson's life was without fear and without reproach, is to say too little. The career of the Philosopher of Concord is the nearest modern approach to the saintly life; and of in the Church of Humanity there were canonisation of saints, even

the Advocatus Diaboli would be silent when Emerson's name was called.

From Ralph Waldo Emerson to the late James Thomson is, indeed, a step. In Mr. H. S. Salt, the poet of "The City of Dreadful Night," a sympathetic and careful biographer; and "The Life of James Thomson" (Reeves and Turner; Bertram Dobell) is well worth reading. Many people, no doubt, remember how Thomson suddenly sprang into notoriety several years ago. His remarkable poem, "The City of Dreadful Night," was published originally in Mr. Bradlaugh's paper the *National Reformer*, and there it might have remained unread, save by a few militant secularists, had not the some curious chance brought the poem to the attention of the editor of the *Spectator*. Thomson at once became a well-known man. But fame came to him too late. He did enough to let the world know that he possessed a true poetic gift, and then died wretchedly in the maturity of his powers. Mr. Salt tells the story very well. He has brought together all that it is necessary to know about Thomson, and the letters which have been lent to him by the poet's friends do much to give a clearer view of his character. It is a very interesting, yet a very sad, book.

"The Political Life of Our Times" (2 vols.: Chapman and Hall), by David Nicol, is an ambitious and wordy work. Mr. Nicol has tried to attain "that union of philosophical with political and economical truths which the keenest of German critics foresaw and would yield the most astounding results to modern society." The first volume carries us from the social life of China, where the origin of our political culture is to be sought, through the development of our political culture in the intellectual life of India, down to the political characteristics of the present time in Great Britain and America. Mr. Nicol regards Carlyle as the greatest teacher for the present time; the man who most clearly saw into the heart of the present civilisation, and most emphatically pointed out its dangers. The second volume is devoted to a consideration of modern society in its various aspects, financial and labour problems being treated at great length. Unfortunately, Mr. Nicol, while possessing some erudition, a great deal of perseverance, and a vast capacity for generalisation, seems to have really nothing to say. His political views are the commonplaces of party politics. He apparently thinks that he is a kind of second Buckle, while in reality he is not a thinker at all, but a mere stringer together of current views and aspirations. His argument, such as it is, might easily have been put into a quarter of the space; and his second volume simply says at great length what is much more tersely put in many a political handbook.

Mr. E. F. Knight's "The Falcon on the Baltic" (W. H. Allen and Co.) is quite as good a book as the well-known "Cruise of the Falcon" from the same pen. The present *Falcon* is not that of which Mr. Knight first wrote. The yacht which is the heroine of the present volume was a lifeboat formerly belonging to a P. and O. steamer. Mr. Knight saw her lying at Hammersmith, her beautiful teak skin villainously covered with tar. He had her scraped and varnished, and she was found to make an excellent sea-boat with but three feet draught. Her great defect was a constant and maddening leak, which for a long time defied the skill of all the ship-doctors. In this delightful craft, with but one companion, Mr. Knight sailed to Rochester, thence to Harwich, and then across the North Sea to Holland. He was bound for the Baltic, and the story of the wanderings of his craft in the interesting and little-known fjords of that sea form the chief part of the book. It is a very pleasant volume, fascinating enough to charm even the landsman who knows not the pleasures of yachting. Mr. Knight has the art of captivating and retaining to the last the reader's interest. His style is simplicity itself, and that, perhaps, is its chief charm.

An anonymous book, "The War Scare in Europe" (Sampson

Low), sets forth views of the present state of politics in Europe which are well worth thought. The writer points out all the evils which have resulted from the Franco-Prussian War. He is alarmed at the great growth of the military power of Germany, and proposes, in order to compose the feelings of France, that Alsace-Lorraine should be restored (of course, with compensation) to the latter Power, leaving the Rhine as the natural frontier. Thus only can Europe return to its normal condition. The idea, of course, is visionary (would it were not, if such an act could avert the horrors of another war between the two Powers); but there is much else in the book, bearing upon the present situation in Europe, well worth reading.

"Songs of the Spindle and Legends of the Loom" (N. J. Powell and Co.) is a curious volume—an outcome of the revival of the spinning industry in Langdale, Westmoreland, under the fostering care of Mr. Albert Fleming. The book is a collection of poems about spinning from well-known writers, and the chief interest of the volume is that it is produced by hand work alone, the object being "to preserve in each copy as much of that individuality and human interest as the price at which it is offered will permit." In a note at the beginning, the names of all those who assisted to produce the book are given: spinners of thread, weavers of linen, printer, folder and sewer, binder and finisher, and so on. The result is a pretty artistic book, pleasant to look at in its clean cover of linen, and pleasant to read, with its clear type and wide margins. Mr. H. H. Warner is responsible for the selection and arrangement of the poems; and the illustrations are by A. Tucker, H. H. Warner, and Edith Capper.

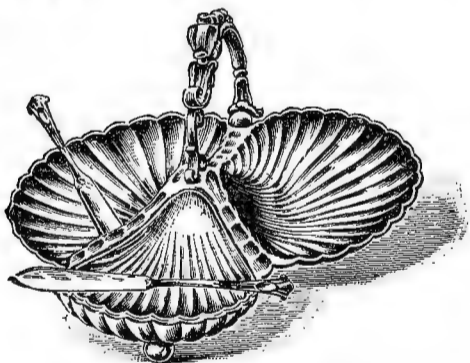
"A Beggar, and Other Fantasies," by Grace Black (Edward Garnett, Henhurst Cross, Holmwood, Surrey) is a dainty volume containing three pieces, of which that which gives its title to the volume is by far the longest. It is a carefully-wrought study of the mind of a beautiful and noble young girl won from pride and egotism to humility and sympathy. It is not a story to strike the crowd; but in its delicate touches of insight, and the marked beauty of its literary style, those who care for literature will find more than a passing pleasure.

"Our Lanes and Meadow Paths" and "Rural Rambles: the Herts Border" (Truslove and Shirley, St. Paul's Churchyard) are two excellent little books by H. J. Foley. They show Londoners living on the north side of the City how easy it is to escape into "the real country," and how many sweet retired nooks there are yet left just beyond the edge of the ever-advancing brick and mortar tide. With one of these books in his hands, the jaded citizen may find many a beautiful walk for Saturday and Sunday afternoons. The directions are in all cases clearly given, and good maps add to the value of the books.

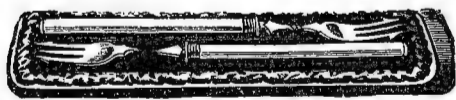
Captain Shaw's excellent practical book on "Fires in Theatres" (E. and F. N. Spon) has reached a second edition. It contains a vast amount of useful advice, and will doubtless be of use to the County Council when they come to make rules for the theatres. The list of conflagrations in theatres given at the end of the book shows how terribly frequent these occurrences have been within recent years.

With reference to our recent notice of the first volume of the "New Popular Educator," Messrs. Cassell and Co. write:—"The 'New Popular Educator' is an entirely revised edition of our 'Popular Educator,' a work which has now been before the public for thirty-seven years, and during that time has attained a circulation of upwards of a million copies. This success is no doubt largely due to the fact that it was the first work of the kind placed within reach of the public, and that, during the years which have elapsed since the first edition was published in 1852, it has been kept constantly and thoroughly revised in order to meet the educational requirements of the day."

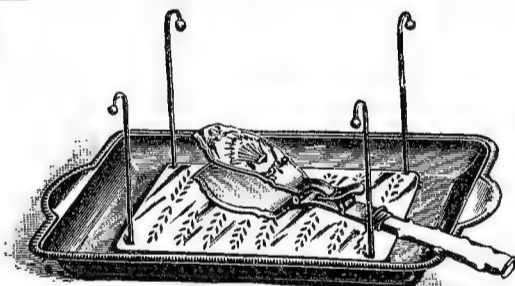
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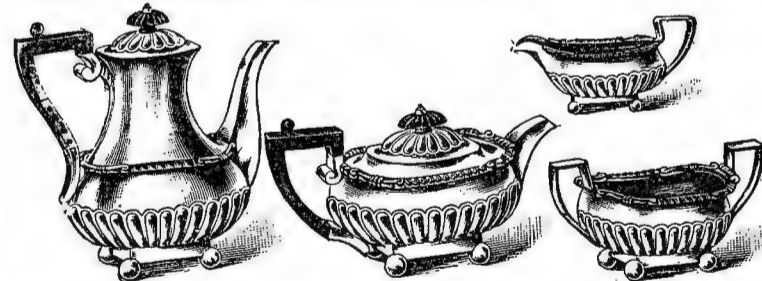
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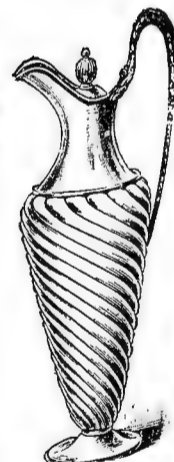


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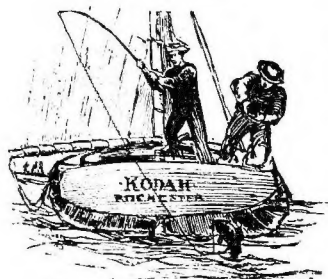
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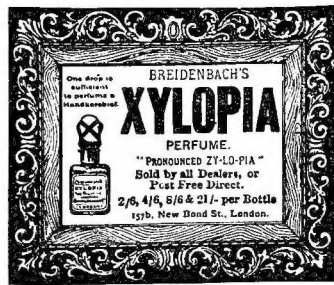
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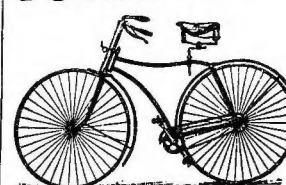
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about forty thousand times its own weight of food. Several times during its life, however, its appetite fails, and there is a short period of inactivity, during which the old skin comes off the caterpillar's body; but this operation safely accomplished, the appetite returns with renewed vigour, and the new skin is filled out until another moulting is necessary. At length the caterpillar has attained its full size, and the craving for food ceases. Then due preparation is made for the important change which is approaching. Some caterpillars remain upon the plants on which they have been feeding, but others seek a safer position for their metamorphosis.

Having secured itself with a silken thread, the caterpillar remains nearly motionless, gradually becoming shorter, and shrivelling at each extremity, until at length the skin falls off and leaves the chrysalis exposed to view. Varying as they do in shape and general appearance, according to the particular species to which they belong, there are nevertheless certain general points of resemblance common to the chrysalises of all kinds of butterflies. They remind us somewhat of the mummy cases of the Egyptians—in fact, they are almost as motionless, for, apart from wriggling their tails about when touched, they are incapable of movement.

Although the interior of a chrysalis during its earlier stages appears to consist of nothing more than soft structureless pulp, one can trace on the exterior all the chief parts of a butterfly, as though the latter were neatly packed in a close-fitting, semi-transparent covering. Thus, the head may be seen, with the eyes on either side, the antennæ folded back, and the proboscis unfurled and extended down the front between the legs. At the sides, too, may be observed the wings—these, however, being very much smaller than they become after the butterfly has emerged.

Gradually the pulpy stuff within the chrysalis assumes a definite form, until at length it has become a butterfly, which in due course breaks from its prison and enters upon the final stage of its life.

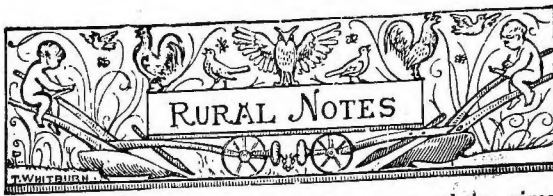
When just emerged a butterfly looks but a sorry object, and as little adapted for flying as it was while in the caterpillar state. It possesses wings, it is true—not such as we are accustomed to see later on, but wings that are small shrivelled objects, out of all proportion to the body of the insect. They gradually unfold and develop, however, until in the course of an hour or two they have attained their proper size, and then for the first time the little creature is able to leave the earth and soar aloft.

We have said that a butterfly's wings are covered with a coloured dust, which can be easily rubbed off; but what appears to be dust consists in reality of the minute scales that cover the wings of these insects as feathers do those of birds; and it is on account of these scales that butterflies and moths have received the name of *Lepidoptera*, which means literally "scale-winged," and is derived from the Greek words *lepis*, a scale, and *ptera*, wings.

If a piece of a butterfly's wing be examined under the microscope, the scales covering it will be seen to be arranged symmetrically in rows, and overlapping, like the slates on the roof of a house. Most of the scales, too, are very beautiful and interesting objects, many being striated and very prettily marked. Moreover, their shape is characterised by considerable diversity—some are round and fan-like, others long and narrow, the latter generally occurring near the edges of the wings.

A butterfly's wing has often been compared to a piece of mosaic work, but it is of infinitely finer texture than the latter. A square inch of a fine mosaic picture would probably contain less than a thousand pieces; the same extent of a butterfly's wing, however, has been estimated to contain upwards of a hundred thousand scales, and on the wings of one moth Leewenhock counted nearly half-a-million scales.

W. C. F.



THE SEASON.—A very favourable summer solstice gives us heart and hope for the remainder of the summer. Owing to the ground being unusually full of moisture the foliage of the trees and hedgerows is surprisingly green, and at the end of June we see vegetation presenting the fresh and clean appearance of spring. It is only for a somewhat darker hue on the leaves and blades of grass that we know the longest day to be passed. The hay crop is one of the largest on record, and there will be but little repetition of the wretched quality of last year's stuff. Moist and hot, there is more than usual danger of overheating in the stack, but, on the whole, the pastoral counties are rejoicing. So thick is the grass and so tall, that there will be a liberal aftermath to succeed the hay crop proper. In the meadows given over to sheep and cattle, the bite of grass is very good and succulent, supplying a healthy and sustaining diet from which milch kine are giving abundance of rich milk, while the breeders of stock are happily witnessing the vigorous growth of lambs and calves. It is in fact a breeder's year. With respect to the wheat fields, the reports are now favourable even from the Midlands, whence, as recently as Whitsuntide, complaints were frequent; on all the lighter soils, including the chalks, and gravels, and sands, there will be, on present appearances, a really big yield, more often over four quarters to the acre than under it. On the heavy clays an average will, with a dry July, be satisfactorily obtained. The barley crop is not expected to be very heavy, but the quality should be a vast improvement on last year, while the yield in bulk should be an average. The crop of oats is likely to be of extraordinary extent, perhaps 2,000,000 qrs. larger than last year. As, however, the drought in Russia has reduced the promise of the oat crop there to at least this extent, the holders of this cereal are not discouraged, but continue to ask full prices, which average 1s. 6d. above what was obtainable this time last year. Hops are suffering from the prevalence of fly and aphid, but otherwise the reports are very satisfactory, for the growth of the bine has been extremely rapid and the early sorts of hops already top the poles.

DAIRY FARMING.—The visit to Scotland, which this year formed the summer jaunt of the British Dairy Farmers' Association, must be recorded as a distinct and gratifying success. The weather was favourable, the attendances at the meetings very good for the by no means densely populated districts visited, while the progressive ideas in dairying, explained by the Association's speakers, the exhibition of new machines, and the practical working of them, have doubtless not been thrown away upon the remarkably shrewd farmers of the Western Lowlands. The "Best Feeding for Dairy Purposes" was the subject of Mr. Lloyd's paper, and evoked an interesting discussion. Some farmers asked to have "rations prescribed" instead of "percentages of aliments stated," and for many purposes such a course is doubtless the best.

THE MANGEL-WURZEL FLY is doing so much harm this season that the Privy Council have issued a warning and a guide respecting it, and the best method of its extirpation. Like most other very tiny creatures, it rejoices in a classical name of portentous

length; but our readers will be content to know that it looks, a foot off, just like, in size and colour, a common house-fly, but when taken quite close is seen to be greyer in body, with black hairy legs, and yellow feelers tipped with black. The maggots are hatched from eggs laid on the leaves late in May, and they eat and burrow into the tissue of the leaves, thus weakening and exhausting the whole plant. The best thing to do is to manure the attacked plants well with nitrate of soda, which is now extremely cheap, and salt may also be applied. The generous manuring enables the plant to develop to a full extent in the root underground, despite the exhausting cause above. The new sprinkling-machines diffusing petroleum spray are recommended, but it is difficult to get them over the ground.

JUNE has beaten all previous records for lowness of price in English wheat, the averages having descended from 29s. 3d. at the end of May to 28s. 4d. per qr. of 480 lb. Last year, when 31s. 7d. was quoted, the depression was remarked upon as extreme, but, as a writer in the *Field* opportunely reminds the trade, the sample of 1888 was quite 3s. per qr. better value than that of 1889, so that the depreciation of this year is more apparent than real. In London, after a long period of extreme cheapness, 27s. 4d., 29s. 3d., and 28s. 10d. being quoted, there has been some recovery for home produce, and sales at an average of 31s. 3d. have been larger than at the lower prices named. Barley has fallen 3s. per qr. during June last. This is due to the increased ratio of feeding to malting samples sold. Feeding barley, sample for sample, has advanced about 6d. per qr. Oats have advanced 10d. per qr., and are in good request for the time of year.

THE NORFOLK SHOW.—East Anglia has, as an agricultural district, such a character, and, in one or two respects, such a primacy of its own, that the annual Show of the Norfolk farmers cannot be said to "pale its ineffectual fires" even when an apparently needless change of date on the part of the bigger Society brings it perforce into proximity of date with a Jubilee Royal Show. Swaffham, the capital of the Norfolk fens, was chosen as the locale for 1889, and there were gathered together a small but good show of agricultural horses, the two-year-old colts and the brood mares being excellent. The hackneys were a much larger show, and also very good in quality. Mr. Gurdon, M.P., was a very successful exhibitor. The shorthorns were disappointing, but the Norfolk redpolls made amends, being a satisfactory and representative show, including some beautiful animals from the herds of Mr. J. J. Coleman, Mr. H. P. Green, Mr. R. H. Mason, Mr. A. Taylor, and Mr. Tyssen-Amherst. There were some good Channel Islands cattle shown, but Norfolk in the winter is too cold and windy and damp for this delicate breed to thrive except on very favoured farms. The Southdown sheep sent by the Prince of Wales and by Mr. J. J. Coleman were so excellent as to form a first-rate show of the breed by themselves, but the local sheep, the Suffolk, was disappointingly limited in number, both of breeders and of entries. The pig classes were beneath contempt.

SALES OF BRITISH PRODUCE since harvest, as ascertained from 187 markets, have included 2,166,855 qrs. of wheat, 2,297,481 qrs. of barley, and 356,838 qrs. of oats, as compared with sales of 2,420,985 qrs. of wheat, 2,265,475 qrs. of barley, and 234,068 qrs. of oats in the same period of the previous cereal year. The sales of wheat have been slightly over expectation, and those of barley and of oats have also been somewhat larger than most estimators had looked to see them.

Keeps the
SKIN COOL
and
REFRESHED
during
the
HOTTEST
WEATHER,
and Imparts that
SOFT
VELVETY
FEELING
which
is so delightful.
If applied after
visiting Heated
Apartments,
Tennis Playing,
Walking,
Yachting, &c.,
It will be found
DELIGHTFULLY
COOLING
and
REFRESHING,
and will remove all
HEAT and
IRRITATION.

BEWARE OF INJURIOUS
IMITATIONS.

ENTIRELY
REMOVES and
PREVENTS all
SUNBURN,
TAN, REDNESS,
ROUGHNESS,
&c.,
and preserves the
SKIN
from the effects
of the
HOT SUN,
WIND,
HARD WATER,
and
INFERIOR SOAPS
more effectually
than any
other preparation.

A little
applied daily
after washing will
keep the
SKIN SOFT
and
BLOOMING
all the
Year Round.

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BOTTLES, 1s., 2s. 6d., of all CHEMISTS and PERFUMERS. Free for 3d. Extra by the Sole Makers,

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SUNLIGHT



"And
A Washing
we will
Go"

SOAP

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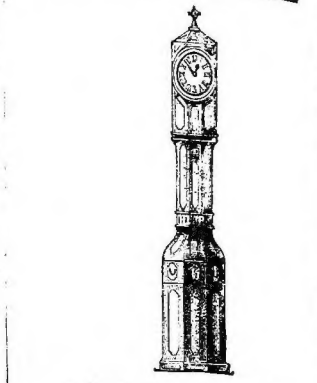
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